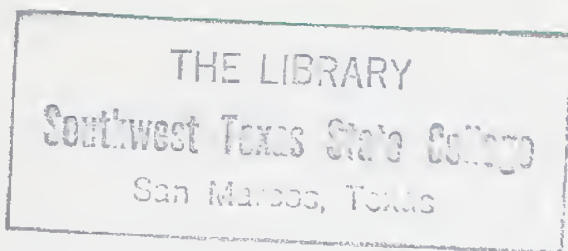




FRANCE
Aid and
Cooperation



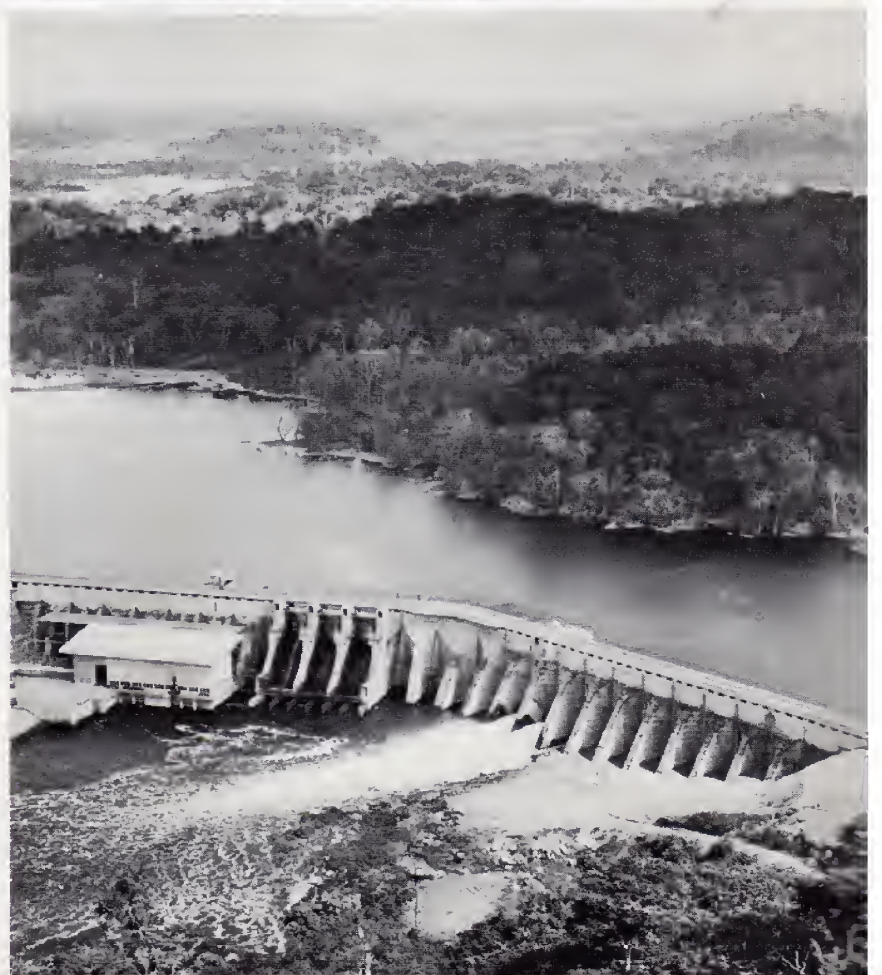
FRANCE
Aid and
Cooperation

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The port of Dakar (Senegal).



General view
of the
Ayamé dam
(Ivory Coast).

Aid Through Cooperation

France is in the front ranks of industrialized countries that are making a national effort to help the developing regions of the world.

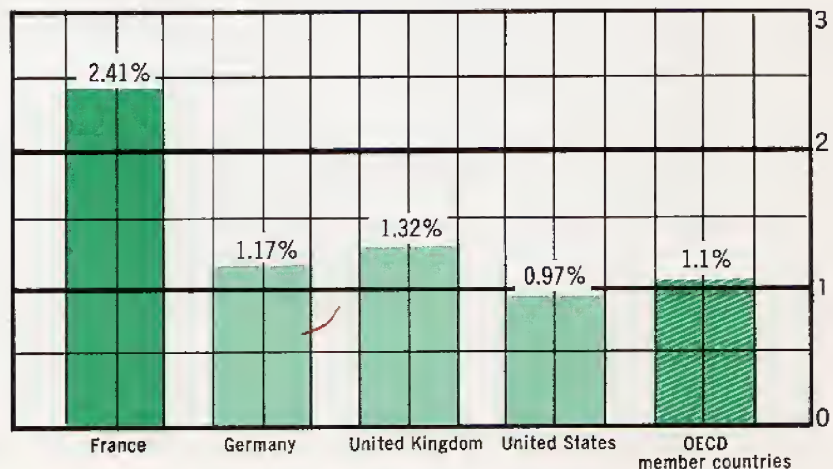
According to statistics published by the Development Action Group (DAG) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, funds allotted by France to the developing countries and multilateral bodies in 1961 represented 2.41% of its gross national product. This is to be compared with 1.17% for Germany, 1.32% for the United Kingdom, 0.97% for the United States, and with an average of 1.1% for the OECD member countries.

The position that France presently holds in this field may be explained historically: firstly, its material achievements overseas during the colonial period; then, following the 1944 Brazzaville Conference, the formulation and implementation of an overall economic and social development plan for the French overseas territories; and, finally, the start of decolonization under the "loi-cadre" of 1956, which has gained momentum since 1958, especially with the accession to full independence of 16 French-speaking African states. These states now benefit from a policy of assistance and cooperation on a contractual basis with France.

France believes that the human factor is paramount in the accelerated economic development of these overseas countries. For the individual represents both the end and the means: the end, in that the satisfaction of his highest cultural needs is dependent upon the achievement of a certain standard of living; the means, because a better standard of living cannot be achieved without the individual's active cooperation in both the national and the international communities.

Furthermore, this accelerated development is conditioned by "human" as well as financial investments. These two types of investment are in fact interdependent, since capital can be productive only to the extent that skilled labor and experienced management make it utilizable in a given physical and human environment. At the present stage, larger transfusions of public and private capital will have to be made by the more developed countries in order to facilitate increasingly diversified production in less favored regions of the world. A necessary division of labor on the regional as well as the world level, will, of course, have to accompany this process.

Percentage of GNP Devoted to Aid
By OECD Countries



The financial aid and technical assistance that France is granting is based on "cooperation." This implies equality, solidarity, exchange, reciprocity and joint contributions to development plans, with respect for the ideas and spiritual values of each partner.

In this context, the prospects for continued economic aid by France to the developing countries with which it has traditional ties have become all the more encouraging, as a result of the degree of the "intellectual cooperation" established with them. For these newly independent countries are now able to multiply the results of the external aid through their own efforts and on their own responsibility, so as to reach the take-off stage as early as possible and bring about self-sustained growth.

Certain conditions must be met, however, in order for this external aid to be put to its optimum use and, at the same time, for the recipient countries to form their own capital and increasingly support their development through their own resources and the free exchange of ideas and goods. One of these conditions is to end the instability of raw material prices on the world market. As the export of these commodities constitutes almost the sole local source of capital for the developing countries, a drop in their prices has often markedly reduced the effect of external aid. This is why the French Government has, for some time now, been proposing measures to remedy this situation, notably within the framework of GATT, where it has attempted to gain backing for the stabilization of the export incomes of the developing countries and for long-term agreements on basic commodities. For its part, France has set up funds for stabilizing or supporting the prices of tropical commodities and has frequently bought these products from its former Overseas Territories at prices above those current on the world market.

Moreover, it is essential for financial aid and technical assistance measures to be coordinated by all the parties concerned, apportioning the aid fairly on the basis of both the production capacities of the donor countries and the absorption capacities of the beneficiaries. This would avoid any duplication of effort and ensure the continuity of the development that was begun before the beneficiary nations became independent.

For the countries of the West, the challenge is to extend their aid in the most suitable way, thus creating the necessary conditions for political and social stability in the developing countries. On this depends the peace of a world whose parts are today interdependent.

Library at
the University
of Algiers,
founded in 1909.



From Colonial Pact to Cooperation

As self-seeking as the first colonial initiatives may have appeared, colonization was in fact accompanied by unselfish actions – the beginnings of today's technical assistance – by colonial administrators, doctors and missionaries. These men often dedicated their lives to improving the living conditions of the overseas peoples. Thus the task of transforming the physical and human environment brought about by colonization already contained in embryo the subsequent evolution of relations between countries at different stages of development.

Originally conceived from a purely mercantile standpoint, relations between the European countries and their overseas dependencies were based, until the nineteenth century, on the system of exclusive trading rights, or the "colonial pact." According to this system, the colonies were to trade exclusively with their respective metropolitan countries within a more or less autarchical framework.

Later, the colonial powers found themselves caught up in a historical situation born of a technological revolution, which threw the industrialized nations of Europe into intense competition. Owing to their industrialization, these countries possessed a surplus of energy which left them with a wide margin of action; faced with the sudden expansion of the world market, they moved rapidly into lands whose natural resources were relatively untapped. In addition to purely economic and commercial reasons, there were reasons of national security which, in Europe, was dependent on an unstable balance of forces. Moreover, the same trends appeared at more or less the same time among powers outside Europe.



The Saigon
Pasteur Institute,
founded in 1890
(Vietnam).



The new quarter and port of Casablanca, which went under construction in 1912 (Morocco).



The Congo-Ocean Railroad linking the port of Pointe-Noire to Brazzaville (Congo).

Thus France which at the beginning of the nineteenth century retained of its first colonial empire only a few islands and territories, whose populations were already relatively assimilated, came to constitute a second colonial empire toward the end of the nineteenth century.

The very swiftness of the European expansion over immense territories whose peoples possessed different institutions and different customs explains why the political relations between France and its colonies were marked by a certain empiricism and underwent various changes. There were two trends, however, that emerged from this empiricism: administrative centralization and the assimilation of a new élite educated in French schools.

On the economic level, the first significant investments — both public and private — date back to the turn of the century. These investments made it possible to locate and develop the natural resources of the overseas territories and to establish the first economic infrastructure — ports, railroads and highways — as well as a social infrastructure — schools to introduce the local people to the modern world, hospitals to combat the tropical diseases which had up to then slowed down the progress of the overseas peoples.

Under the influence of the free-trade doctrines of the nineteenth century, investment decisions were left to individual ideas and local initiative and often led to hasty improvisations and to undertakings that were subsequently abandoned. Moreover, private capital, left to itself, was reluctant to invest in sectors which offered only long-term results, especially in countries where there was as yet no market economy.

State intervention with a view to encouraging overseas investments first took the form of guarantees for loans financing works of public interest. In addition to expenses for colonial administration and local defense, the French Treasury often granted advances and occasionally subsidies for implementing local budgets. Thus by 1922 the public works budgets for the overseas territories were already eleven times larger than in 1900.

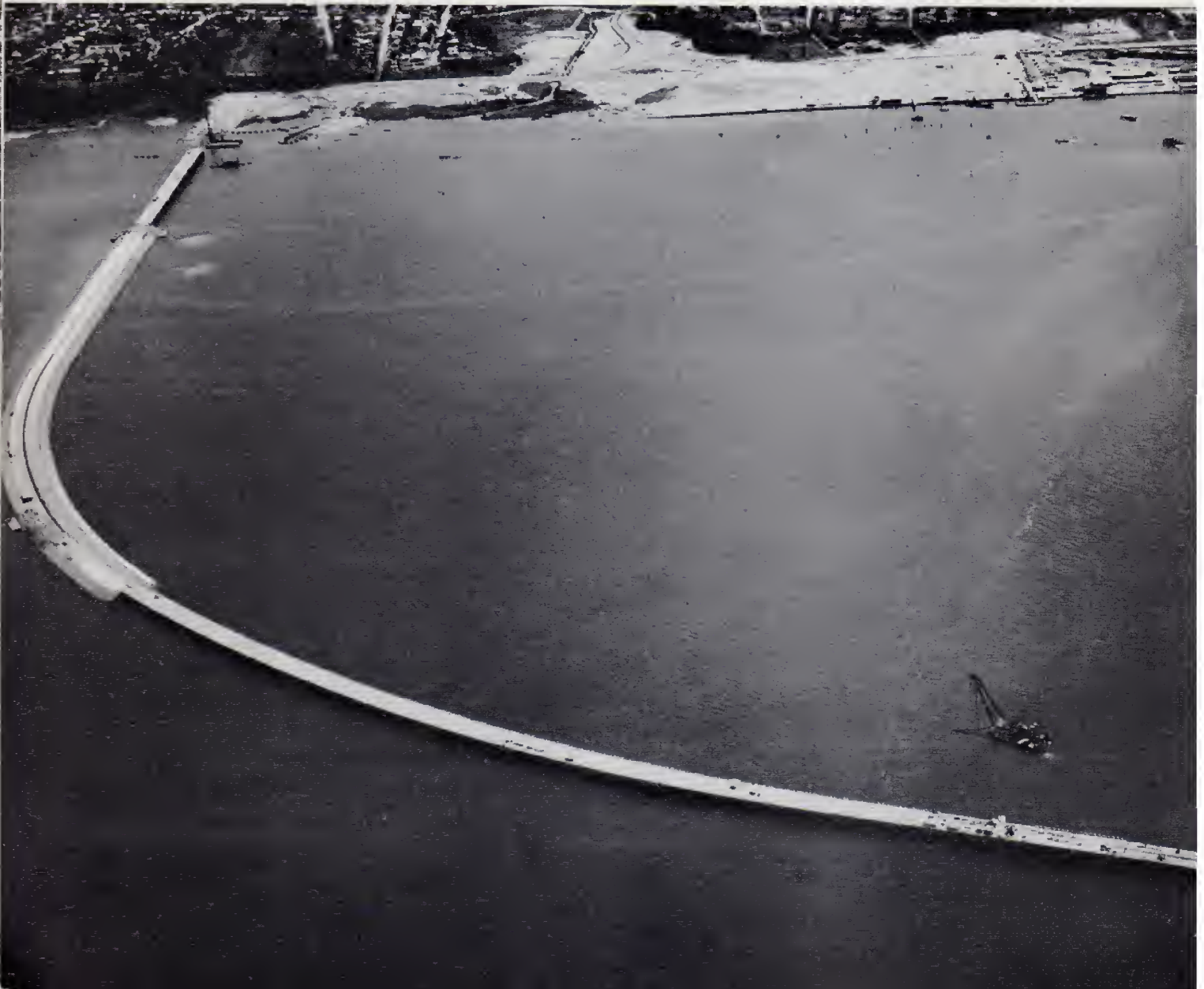
Following World War I, in 1921, Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies, introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for a general plan for the development of the French colonies and listing the order of priority for the projects and social measures to be carried out to this end. These plans were held up, however, by the suspension of war-debt payments to France, which meant that the reconstruction of war-damaged regions continued to absorb all available national resources. In addition to this, the great economic crisis of 1929 had sharp repercussions both in Europe



General de Gaulle
opening the Brazzaville
Conference in 1944.



The Wouri bridge (Cameroun).



and in the overseas countries, where it brought about stagnation and a halt in investments. Nevertheless, a series of public loans was approved in 1931, and the Economic Conference of Metropolitan and Overseas France, meeting in Paris from December 1934 to April 1935, helped to gain recognition of the need for a special fund to finance the public equipment of the overseas countries — the National Colonial Credit Bank.

From the 1944 Brazzaville Conference to the "Loi-Cadre" of 1956

At the end of World War II, relations between Metropolitan France and its dependencies entered a new phase.

On the conceptual level, the old tendency toward assimilation gave way to the concept of a socio-cultural symbiosis based on the free exchange between groups of human beings from different cultures of complementary values useful to their respective developments. In the political sphere, a trend toward autonomy replaced the old practice of centralization. On the economic level, top priority was given to raising the standard of living of the overseas populations.

The Brazzaville Conference, convened before the end of World War II by the Provisional Government of General de Gaulle, marked the real beginning of the decolonization movement. The recommendations of this conference — inspired by the reforms advocated by Félix Eboué, Governor General of French Equatorial Africa and himself of African origin — stressed a wide degree of administrative and economic freedom for the overseas areas, the participation of the African peoples in their own administration, the education and technical training of an African élite, and financial measures aimed at rapidly raising the standard of living of the local peoples.

With the French Constitution of 1946, colonial dependence was replaced by association and autonomy within the framework of the multiracial French Union.

In planning the development of all overseas countries associated with it, no matter what the formal juridical nature of their association, France has always been guided by these two basic principles:

- The progress of the economy must keep pace with political progress if stability is to be maintained.
- Public investments must serve as a primer if private capital is to invest in a manner beneficial to those countries.

To implement these principles, FIDES (Investment Fund for the Economic and Social Development of the Overseas Territories) was created in 1946. From communications to education, public health and housing, FIDES made it possible to tackle the most difficult problems of these vital areas.

The Investment Fund was financially administered by the Central Bank of France Overseas (CCFOM). Apart from the funds it held for FIDES, the CCFOM also held funds of its own, which it made available for low-cost loans to help finance overseas enterprises.

While FIDES was created specifically to answer the needs of the Overseas Territories, other areas associated with France benefited from similar



funds. FIDOM (Investment Fund for the Overseas Departments) was set up for the development of the French Overseas Departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion). North Africa — Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia — received a sizable share of the Modernization and Equipment Fund (FME), now the Economic and Social Development Fund (FDES), set up after World War II for the reconstruction and modernization of France under what is commonly known as the Monnet Plan.

Ten years after the 1946 Constitution, a new step was taken in the evolution of the Overseas Territories toward decolonization. This was set in motion by the "loi-cadre" of June 23, 1956, which increased the legislative powers of the existing Territorial Assemblies (elected by universal suffrage for the first time in 1957), created Government Councils endowed with executive powers, and under which more Africans were systematically appointed to administrative posts in each Territory.

In the meantime, the Associated States of Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam signed a series of agreements with France that led to their complete independence in 1954. In 1956 the French protectorates of Tunisia and Morocco in their turn negotiated agreements with France for their independence.

Organization of French Overseas Aid: FIDES

The raising of the standard of living and the social and economic welfare of the overseas peoples form the cornerstone of the modernization and equipment plans that have been implemented since 1948.

During the period 1948-58, two successive plans were implemented for the economic and social development of the Overseas Territories, chiefly through FIDES.



The Sansanding irrigation dam on the Niger River (Mali).





The Bin el Ouidane hydroelectric and irrigation dam on the El Habid River (Morocco).

FIDES was financed essentially by the Metropolitan French budget, although the Territories themselves made token contributions which, in practice, were paid with funds advanced to them by the CCFOM. The French Parliament appropriated the funds required by FIDES each year to carry out the long-range plans which Parliament had previously approved. Some appropriations, such as those for major public works, applied to a period of several years.

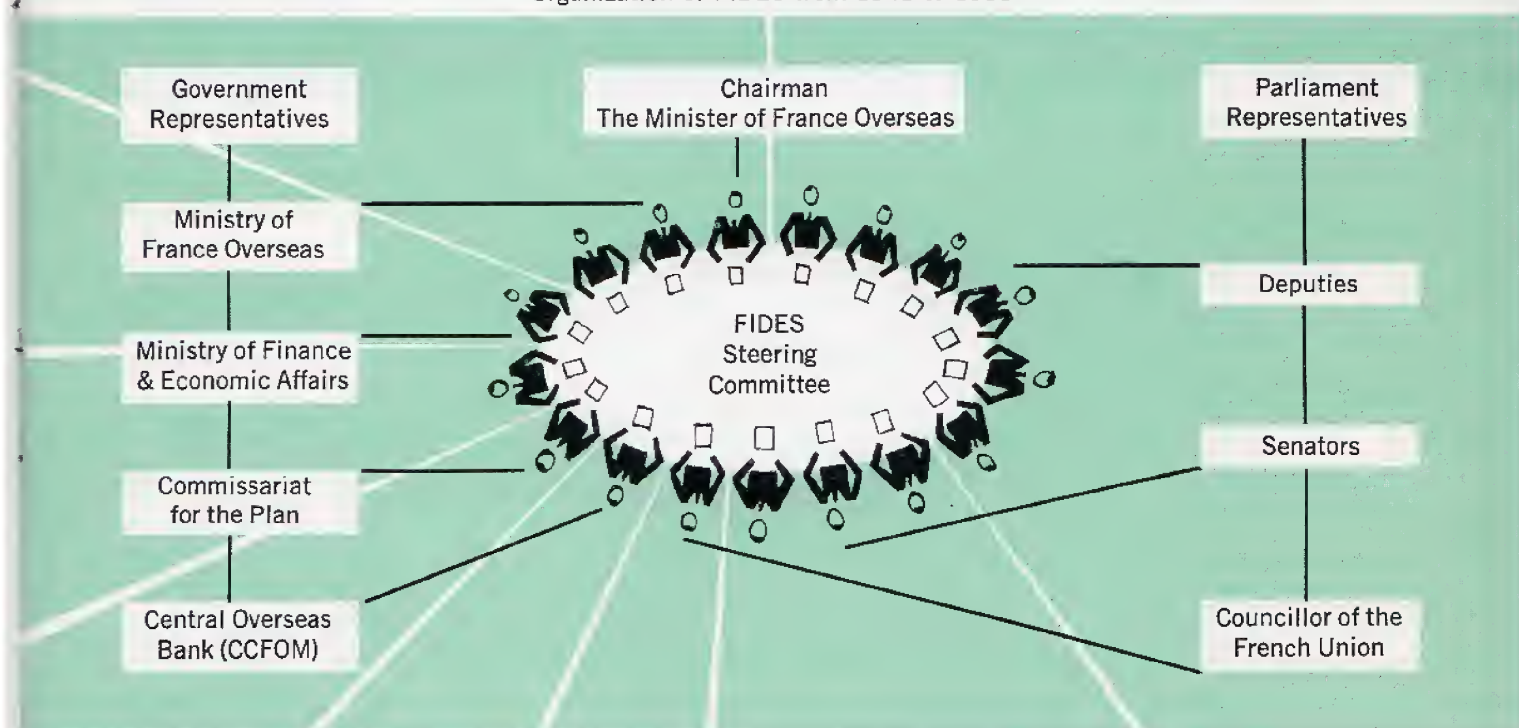
The steering committee of FIDES apportioned the funds according to the needs of each Territory, on the basis of development programs presented by the individual Territories or groups of Territories, after approval by their respective local or federal Assemblies. In this manner, the local populations participated in planning at every stage: through their local elected representatives; through their deputies and senators in the French Parliament; and through the members of the FIDES steering committee, which included representatives from the parliamentary Overseas Committees.

Operations conducted by FIDES fell into two categories:

- The general section, financed entirely by Metropolitan France, and comprising grants for studies and research and holdings in semi-public corporations.
- The overseas section, 55% of whose operations were initially financed by Metropolitan France; in 1952 this proportion was raised to 75% and later to 90%. The remainder was covered by the Territories themselves, usually through loans from Metropolitan France repayable in 20 years at 1½-2½% interest.

The Central Bank of France Overseas also helped finance the plans on its own funds through loans and stock purchases. A third of the CCFOM aid went to private concerns.


Organization of FIDES from 1948 to 1958





Aerial view of the Edéa hydroelectric power plant on the Sanaga River for the manufacture of aluminum (Cameroun).





In addition, in the franc area France has set up a system of price stabilization and support for overseas commodities:

- The National Fund for Stabilization of Overseas Commodity Prices was set up in 1955. The Fund's transactions were carried out first by the CCFOM. Its principal function is to provide the local stabilization funds with resources so as to guarantee steady prices to overseas producers for all major export commodities. Since its creation, the Fund has paid out \$15.5 million (\$1.2 million in 1961), \$10 million of which has been paid back to the Treasury.
- The Fund for Support of Overseas Textiles was created in 1956. Since that time it has received \$21 million (\$2 million in 1961). Its transactions were also conducted by the CCFOM through the channels of the local support funds. Other overseas commodities have received the benefits of a preferential tariff system.

The solution of the problem of outlets for overseas commodities at stable and reasonable prices has been gradually transferred from the Afro-French level to the Afro-European level.

From the Institutional Community to Contractual Cooperation

In 1958, after General de Gaulle's return to power, the process of decolonization and the trend toward independence gained momentum. In line with this new stage in the evolution of the overseas countries, which was facilitated by applying the principle of self-determination, a new form of contractual aid and cooperation was evolved, based on voluntary support by all concerned of measures aimed at achieving speedier development. The Constitution of the Fifth Republic established the procedure for accession to independence on the basis of self-determination. It offered the Overseas Territories, by means of a referendum, the free choice between immediate independence or membership in the institutional Community. Of the 15 French Overseas Territories then in existence in Africa and the Indian Ocean, only one, Guinea, asked for immediate independence. The 14 other Territories decided in favor of joining the Community by 9,221,585 votes to 632,606.

These Territories also had the choice of becoming autonomous states or remaining French Overseas Territories. Twelve of the Territories decided to become autonomous republics, while French Somaliland and the Comoro Islands chose to retain their status as Overseas Territories. They were also offered the possibility of regrouping themselves regionally and of withdrawing from the Community at any time.

Finally, to speed up the process of decolonization, General de Gaulle, in a speech before the Federal Assembly of Mali in Dakar on December 13, 1959, proposed to the member states of the Community free accession to "international sovereignty" and a "remodeled Community" with a contractual instead of an institutional basis.

A series of bilateral agreements was negotiated, most of them in 1960. These provided for transferring to the newly independent states the powers that had belonged to the former Community, and for establishing cooperative relations with them in the fields of economic aid, technical assistance, cultural and commercial exchange.



For Algeria, the offer of self-determination made by General de Gaulle in his address of September 16, 1959 led to the signature of the Evian Agreements on March 18, 1962. This was followed by a referendum on July 1, 1962, through which the Algerian people chose, by 5,993,754 votes to 16,478, "independence in cooperation with France."

A New Program for Aid and Cooperation

In light of the new relations between France and the newly independent countries, the financial effort that France is making in their favor is based on the idea of "contractual cooperation." It generally retains a bilateral character, although since 1958 a growing part of it has been channeled through a multilateral body, FED (European Development Fund). French bilateral aid is now given within the context of development plans which are prepared by the states concerned.

For the countries of Africa south of the Sahara that have become independent, the Fund for Aid and Cooperation (FAC), set up by decree on March 27, 1959, has succeeded FIDES. The Central Bank of France Overseas was transformed into the Central Bank for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), which now administers FAC. The latter grants the states of the Community approximately the same amount of aid as they used to receive from FIDES.

For Algeria, the Constantine Plan, announced by General de Gaulle on October 3, 1958, was financed by the Equipment Fund for the Development of Algeria (CEDA), created by decree on March 7, 1959.

For the Saharan regions, economic and social development expenditures were financed within the framework of the Common Organization for the Saharan Regions (OCRS), created in 1957, and of the African Investment Office (BIA), created in 1952. Following Algerian independence, the OCRS was replaced by a joint French-Algerian body, the Technical Organization for Development of the Resources of the Saharan subsoil, in the Departments of the Oases and the Saoura.

As for the Overseas Departments and those of the Overseas Territories that chose to retain their former status, development plans continue to be financed through FIDOM and FIDES and to be administered by the CCCE, which also grants loans on its own funds.

General Balance Sheet of French Overseas Aid

Before World War II, private investments were generally larger than public investments in the overseas countries.

Although difficult to estimate, private investments were at that time directed mainly toward Indochina (approximately \$2.7 billion supplemented by over \$1 billion in public investments), and toward North Africa (nearly \$2.5 billion in Algeria plus \$359.6 million in French public funds). In Africa south of the Sahara and Madagascar, known private capital investments amounted to \$1 billion, supplemented by \$1.1 billion in colonial loans.

After World War II, owing to the shortage of private capital, the French state carried out wide-scale investment on public funds, particularly in the Overseas Territories, most of them situated in Africa south of the Sahara. During the period 1946-61, these public investments by France in the

The modern Dar Beida and Arsenal housing developments in Oran (Algeria).



The Majunga airport (Madagascar).

overseas countries totaled \$7.0 billion. Approximately \$3.15 billion of this sum went to the present Overseas Departments and Territories and to the newly independent states south of the Sahara, \$2.3 billion to Algeria and the OCRS area, more than \$1.2 billion to Morocco and Tunisia and \$234 million to the states of the former Indochinese Union.

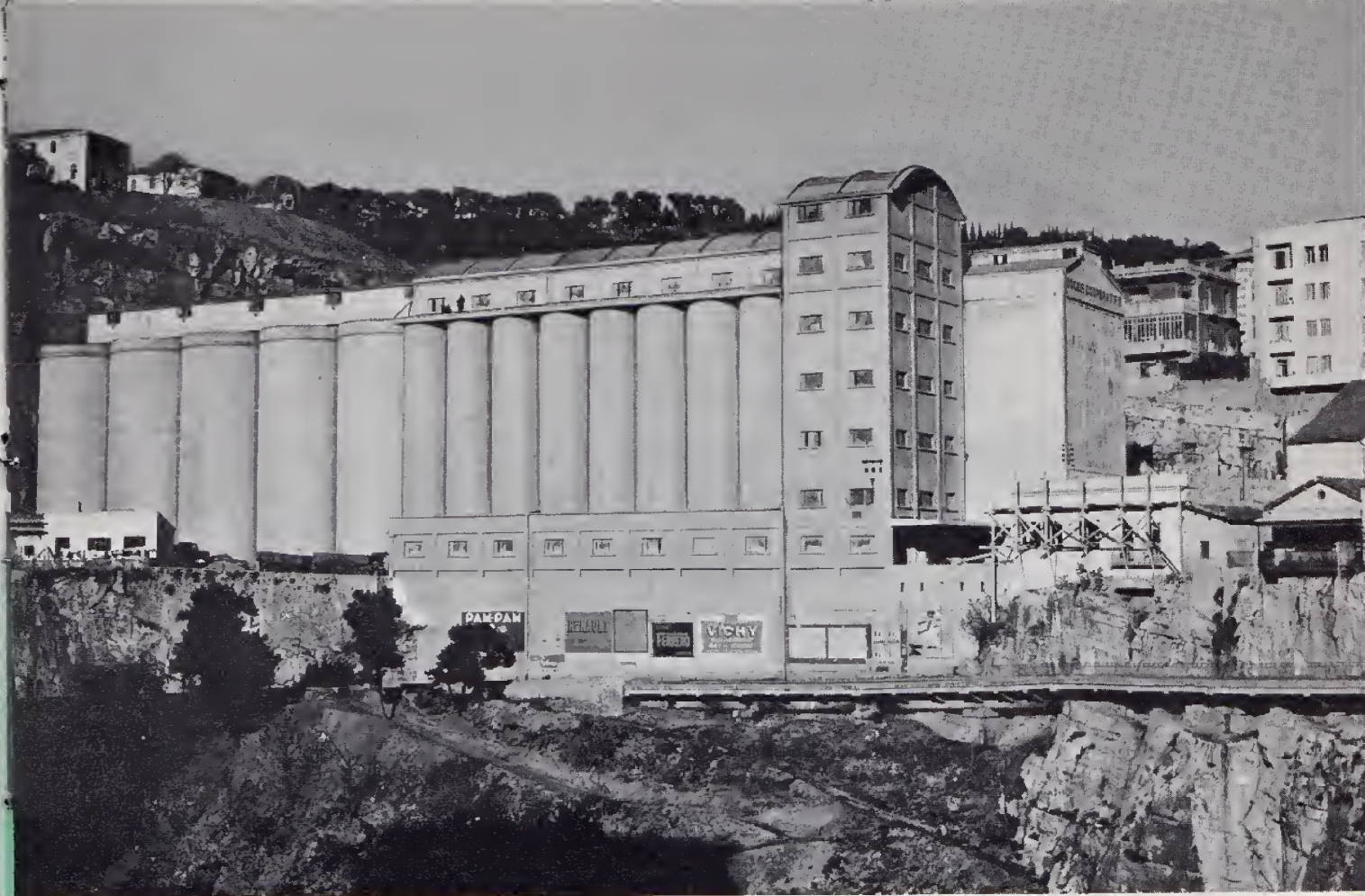
Wheat silos
in the Constantine
region (Algeria).

In Africa south of the Sahara and the Overseas Departments and Territories, in spite of the changes made in 1958 and 1960 in the procedures and methods for applying French aid to the former Overseas Territories that had become independent, continuity was ensured between the new FAC aid and cooperation programs and the old economic and social development plans financed by FIDES.

FAC, FIDES, FIDOM AND CCCE COMMITMENTS
1946 - 1961

		Millions of dollars*
January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1958	Former FIDES (Overseas Territories, including those which became independent in 1958)	
	General Section	327.4
	Overseas Sections	1,547.0
		<u>1,874.4</u>
	FIDOM (Overseas Departments)	203.7
	CCFOM	
	In the 14 Overseas Territories which became independent	441.3
	In the present Overseas Territories	33.6
	In the Overseas Departments	77.6
		<u>552.5</u>
Total for first period		2,630.6
January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1961	Former FIDES (interim program)	
	General Section	3.6
	Overseas Sections	4.3
		<u>7.9</u>
	New FIDES (present Overseas Territories)	
	General Section	6.2
	Overseas Sections	12.9
		<u>19.1</u>
	FIDOM (Overseas Departments)	68.9
	FAC (14 independent African and Malagasy states)	278.3
	CCCE	
	In the African and Malagasy States	94.6
	In the Overseas Territories	11.0
	In the Overseas Departments	39.0
		<u>144.6</u>
Total for second period		518.8
General Total		3,149.4

*Pre-1958 figures have been re-evaluated in New Francs and converted at the official rate of exchange (4.93 NF = \$1.00 USA).



The Overseas Departments and those Overseas Territories that decided in 1958 to retain their existing status receive more aid than previously. This is financed, as in the past, on the FIDOM and FIDES accounts and by loans from the CCCE.

In Algeria, French public aid for equipment granted since 1946 has now topped the \$2 billion mark. Up until 1958 this French public aid, which had been financed through the FME and FDES, totaled about \$1.2 billion. During the same period, private investments have been estimated at \$1.8 billion.

With the creation of CEDA for financing the Constantine Plan, French public aid totaled \$641.7 million between 1959 and 1961. To this should be added a general appropriation of \$113.2 million in 1960, Treasury advances amounting to \$10.1 million in the same year and \$40.5 million in 1961, making a total of approximately \$805.5 million on French public funds during the three-year period.

In the Saharan regions, including the two Departments of the Saoura and the Oases which are now part of the Algerian state, the annual budgets of the OCRS between 1958 and 1961 totaled \$154.5 million, including \$134.6 million for equipment. In addition, the Saharan regions have received more than \$20 million in loans from the BIA since its creation in 1952 and another \$20 million for social action during the past three years.

Taking into account petroleum investments — \$93.1 million in public funds from 1952-57, \$465.6 million in private investments from 1952-62, and \$159.9 million in loans in 1958 and 1959 — a total more than \$910 million, a third of which was in public funds, is obtained for the period since the end of World War II.

Morocco, during the period 1949-55, received approximately \$335 million in French public investments in the form of advances by the Modernization and Equipment Fund, out of a total of over \$800 million invested in public funds since the beginning of the protectorate. In addition, well over \$3 billion came from private sources during this 44-year period. From 1956-62, another \$290 million was granted on French public funds, mainly for technical aid and cultural cooperation.

Tunisia, whose economy had been disturbed owing to World War II, received from France approximately \$428 million in advances on public funds between 1949-55, out of a total of over \$700 million invested in public funds from the beginning of the protectorate up to 1955. In addition, between 1947-54, there was about \$190 million invested in French private funds. A further \$166 million was granted on public funds between 1956 and 1962 for technical and cultural cooperation.

In the former Associated States of Indochina during the period from 1945 to 1954, when these states became independent, the French contribution to their reconstruction and equipment totaled approximately \$184.7 million. An additional \$49.7 million was granted as bilateral economic aid after 1955, thus making a total of \$234.4 million.

On the level of multilateral aid, in addition to the contribution made by the French Government to the United Nations for its assistance programs and specialized agencies, France contributed \$200 million to the European Development Fund, out of a total of \$581 million in economic aid granted for the period 1958-62 by the European Economic Community (Common Market) to the overseas countries associated with it.

The Ben Metir dam on the El Lil River, which supplies water for Tunis (Tunisia).



Structure of the French Program for Aid and Cooperation

Geographic Distribution of French Aid

The geographic distribution of French aid, which in 1960 totaled \$1.29 billion, underscores the privileged position of the overseas countries in the franc area. These countries received \$1.1 billion in 1960, i.e. 85% of the financial assistance allocated by France to the developing regions. This is to be compared with \$121.9 million to other overseas countries and \$73.9 million to international bodies.

Private investments placed overseas cannot really increase until the development of local resources offers prospects of relatively short-term gains and until the general infrastructure of the beneficiary countries is sufficiently developed. Thus the factors that contribute to determining the direction the aid is taking differ according to whether its source is the public or private sector.

The Franc Area

Public investments made in the overseas countries of the franc area totaled \$762.1 million in 1960, and a fairly large portion of this figure went for the development of their infrastructures. The sum granted to each area is determined by various factors: size of population, extent of territory, degree of economic development, opportunities for development of resources, and stage of progress of projects. In the Overseas Departments public services are relatively as extensive as those in the Metropolitan Departments, whereas local resources overseas are weaker; this situation leads to an increase in the aid granted.

Private investments amounted to \$333.7 million in 1960, and almost half of this total, or \$151 million, was devoted to financing petroleum research and exploitation in the Sahara. The relatively modest level of private investments in the other underdeveloped regions — with the exception of Algeria, where \$94.7 million was invested in 1960 — may be explained in part by the fact that many transactions involving smaller sums are difficult to assess owing to the freedom of transfer in the franc area and thus are not included in the statistics.

Outside the Franc Area

Of a total of \$121.9 million of public and private funds invested outside the franc area in 1960, private investments amounted to \$100.6 million or 82%.

Public aid granted by France to these countries — \$21.2 million in 1960 — was mainly for financing technical cooperation expenditures. As a result of the new interest in this direction in 1961, these expenditures have already doubled.

Private aid granted to countries outside the franc area showed a distinct increase in 1960, primarily in export credits of a maximum duration of five years. These totaled \$81.4 million, to the benefit mainly of Latin American and Asian countries. In 1961 these credits were increased to \$137.7 million, i.e., an increase of nearly 70% over the previous year. The balance represents the net contribution of purely private investments, other than profits reinvested locally.



Top: Oil mills and soap factories in Dakar (Senegal).

Center: Technicians from the French Atomic Energy Commissariat in the Agadès region (Niger).



◀ The Guelma Agricultural School (Algeria).

Organization of Aid and Cooperation

The desire to proceed progressively with the adaptation of the methods and structures of financial aid to new conditions, while ensuring continuity in the existing development programs, has been a factor contributing to the highly complex organization of the administrative coordination bodies responsible for distributing aid, and also of the whole series of regulations that govern it. This organization comprises:

- Bodies handling the financial administration and distribution of credits voted by the French Parliament: FAC, FIDES and FIDOM—all three financially administered by the CCCE—CEDA and the funds earmarked for the OCRS.
- Five Ministries of particular importance in the administration of multilateral and bilateral aid programs:

Ministry for Cooperation, which administers programs of financial aid and technical and cultural cooperation in the 14 independent African and Malagasy states.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is in charge of a large proportion of multilateral aid and of programs of bilateral, cultural and technical cooperation in other foreign countries;

Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, which participates in some technical cooperation programs in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Ministry for the Overseas Departments and Territories which, before the Evian Agreements of March 1962, also handled Saharan affairs;

Ministry for Algerian Affairs until March 1962.

- "Technical" Ministries participating within their own specialized fields in aid and cooperation programs of all kinds: the Ministries of National Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Labor, Public Works and Transportation, Industry, Information (including the RTF — Radiotélévision Française), Post Office and Telecommunications, and also the High Commission for Youth and Sports.

Bodies for Administration and Distribution of Credits

The methods of administering and distributing aid vary according to the type of credits voted on the general French budget by Parliament. For example, the following administrative bodies—which handle the greater part of the credits for the overseas countries—have considerable latitude in their action:

- the CCCE, responsible for the financial administration of FAC, FIDES and FIDOM. The steering committees of these three funds handle the distribution of credits on the basis of their own regulations, which are adapted to the different types of relations existing between the French Republic and the beneficiary countries — independent states, Overseas Territories and Overseas Departments.
- CEDA and the OCRS, before the 1962 Evian Agreements came into effect, which will be replaced by new French and Algerian agencies.

The Galliéri Lycée in Tananarive (Madagascar).





The flexibility of the rules that govern the principal bodies administering and distributing credits is aimed at encouraging the formulation of an overall investment policy based on the economic and social development of the beneficiary countries.

Administrative Coordination of Multilateral and Bilateral Aid Programs

Multilateral Aid

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is, by its very nature, responsible for relations with most of the international organizations providing economic and technical assistance to the developing countries.

However, there are other French government bodies that participate in multilateral aid:

- the General Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for European Economic Cooperation, which is responsible for coordinating studies, projects and relations with the European economic organizations, particularly with the authorities of the European Development Fund (FED) of the Common Market;
- the National Committee for Relations with UNESCO, composed chiefly of experts outside the government, which works in conjunction with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of National Education and also with the Interministerial Committee for Education Abroad;
- the Interministerial Committee for Relations with FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), attached to the General Secretariat of the Government and in liaison with the International Organizations Division of the Ministry of Agriculture;
- the Ministry of Labor, which possesses a Technical Cooperation Service for relations with the International Labor Organization;
- the Ministry of Public Health, with its International Relations Office working with the World Health Organization.

Bilateral Aid

The Ministry for Cooperation is responsible for the negotiation and implementation of assistance programs to the 14 French-speaking African and Malagasy states in the economic, financial, cultural, social, military and technical fields.

The funds allocated by Parliament for this purpose are written into the budget of the Ministry for Cooperation, transferred to the CCCE and then deposited in the FAC account.

The CCCE, under the auspices of the Finance and Cooperation Ministries, has two main types of activity: on the one hand, it is the paying agent for FAC and other subsidy funds; on the other hand, it grants financial aid on its own funds, in the form of medium and long-term loans, to public, semi-public and private establishments in the regions for which it is competent.

The Ministry for Cooperation is represented overseas by Aid and Cooperation Missions as well as by cultural and economic counselors, all placed under the authority of the French Ambassador in each country. The Aid

and Cooperation Missions serve chiefly as a liaison with 14 African governments. Their main role is to carry out on-the-spot studies with the local governments for specific projects or operations, for which the state concerned presents requests for subsidies within the framework of its own development plan.

After the Ministry for Cooperation studies the requests for aid transmitted to it, they are then submitted to the FAC steering committee. This committee has as its chairman the Minister for Cooperation and includes among its principal members the Director of the CCCE and the Commissary-General for Planning and Productivity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has jurisdiction over bilateral operations for cultural and technical cooperation in other foreign countries.

In 1956 a Technical Cooperation Service was created under the Cultural Affairs Division of the Ministry. Since 1957-58 the competence of this division in general cultural and technical matters has covered all technical as well as cultural cooperation activities in the former protectorates of North Africa and in the states once part of the Indochinese Union. In other foreign countries, its competence is limited chiefly to cultural cooperation.

Technical cooperation activities in other foreign countries, especially those concerning industry, are under the Technical Cooperation Service of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. Created in 1956 to facilitate commercial expansion abroad, this service sends out French experts, organizes training programs for foreign engineers in France and helps set up planning consultant services, training centers and technical documentation facilities abroad. This action is furthered by government offices set up in these countries for economic expansion and by professional people from the private sector.

The Technical Cooperation Services of the Ministries of Foreign and Economic Affairs now work in conjunction with each other, through the creation of a High Council for Technical Cooperation, consultative in character, and of a steering committee. The latter, which is composed of the competent departmental heads of the two ministries, meets monthly to set up the technical assistance programs. Sums appropriated for cooperation are written into the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry for the Overseas Departments and Territories receives budgetary credits paid out on the FIDOM and FIDES accounts for its economic aid and technical assistance activities.

Prior to the Evian Agreements of March 18, 1962, this Ministry was also made responsible for matters concerning the Sahara in conjunction with the General Delegation of the Common Organization for the Saharan Regions. The General Delegation was linked directly to the Office of the Premier, and its jurisdiction covered not only the two Departments of the Oases and of the Saoura—which are today part of the newly independent state of Algeria—but also the Saharan regions of the Republics of Chad and of the Niger, on the basis of conventions signed by these two states with the French Republic.

The Ministry for Algerian Affairs was, until the independence of Algeria on July 1, 1962, empowered to implement the Constantine Plan with the sums deposited in the CEDA account. CEDA possessed a steering committee and was under the jurisdiction of the General Delegation of the French Republic in Algeria.

In order to carry out their activities effectively, the principal Ministries granting aid receive assistance from the technical Ministries, in conjunction with specialized public, semipublic or private bodies. (See page 43).

The Various Forms of Financial Aid in 1960

The structure of French financial aid is complex and its forms are multiple, owing to the fact that it must be adapted to diverse situations. Over the past three years, with the exception of a distinct but gradual increase in multilateral aid—which totaled about \$100 million in 1962—French aid has undergone few other significant changes in its structure.

In 1960 French public and private investments in the underdeveloped regions reached a total of \$1.29 billion. These investments can be broken down according to three criteria:

Payment Credits in 1960 (in millions of dollars)

General Origin and Nature	Public: \$848.	Private: \$443.5
Methods of Transfer	Bilateral Aid	
	Algeria \$384.6 Sahara \$214.8 Overseas Depts. \$ 79.0 Overseas Terrs. \$ 20.2 <u>\$698.6</u>	French-African and Malagasy solidarity area \$341.3 Other franc area countries \$ 55.8 Countries outside the franc area \$121.9 <u>\$519.0</u>
Categories of Transactions	Multilateral Aid	
	FED \$33.0 UN (Technical Assistance) \$ 6.5 IBRD \$22.3 IDA \$12.1 <u>\$73.9</u>	
Categories of Transactions	economic equipment \$455.9 technical assistance \$106.9 other expenditures (social works, stabilizer subsidies) \$184.4 <u>Public Grants \$747.2</u>	80% long-term, for 10, 20, 30 and 45 years at interest rates from 1½%-3% \$5.5 in consolidation credits, appropriations for the African development banks and for stabilizing prices of overseas products Public Loans \$100.8
	Net loans and investments (excluding self-financing) \$351.4 Nonrepayable export credits \$ 83.0 Contributions to international organizations \$ 9.1 <u>Private Investments \$443.5</u>	

Aerial view of Algiers (Algeria).



Balance Sheet of French Economic Aid in 1961

In 1961 French funds earmarked for bilateral aid represented approximately 90% of all the public funds allotted by France for economic aid and technical and cultural cooperation. Thus the bilateral aid granted by France continues to outdistance its multilateral aid, as is the case for the main aid-giving countries. The results achieved through French bilateral programs by the end of 1961 should be assessed within the framework of the programs started in 1957-58.

Algeria and the Sahara

Under the impetus given by the Constantine Plan, French public investments since 1959 have totaled more than \$200 million annually, with 55% of this sum going for economic equipment, 18% for social equipment and the remainder as loans to public or semipublic bodies, local authorities and approved private businesses. These private undertakings received 21% of the CEDA funds in equipment and employment premiums.

France also assumed responsibility for a considerable part of the Algerian operating budget, i.e. for more than \$200 million annually. Although not accounted for as aid in the strict sense of the word, the French contribution relieved the Algerian budget of this outlay and made it possible to devote a large percentage of its own resources to more immediate expenditures for the country's agricultural and industrial development and for technical and occupational training.

French private aid, although more difficult to ascertain owing to the complete freedom of financial transfer between France and Algeria, was in fact higher than the minimum of \$94.7 million that appeared in the general estimates for 1960.

In the Saharan regions, French private investments in the petroleum sector totaled \$151 million for 1960, including: \$28.1 million invested by various research and mining companies, and \$121.5 million in the form of stock issues or private loans raised in France.

The Common Organization for the Saharan Regions (O CRS) was set up in 1957 for the economic and social development of the entire Sahara. Its sphere of action includes not only the two Departments of the Saoura and the Oases but also the Saharan regions of the bordering states. The O CRS budget for 1961 amounted to \$46.6 million, with \$40.5 million of this sum going for equipment.

Achievements in the O CRS Area (1957-61)


Since 1957 the private sector has discovered and exploited large petroleum deposits in the Sahara, such as those of Hassi-Messaoud (3.5 billion bbl. in reserve), the Polignac basin (including Edjeleh, Zarzaitine and El-Adeb-Larache with known reserves of 1.2 billion bbl.), El-Gassi, El-Agreb and Ohanet. In addition, three major oil pipelines — totaling nearly 1,250 miles — have been constructed to transport the oil. These undertakings re-



Construction of the road linking Ghardaïa
and El Goléa (Algeria).

Oil drilling operation in the Sahara (Algeria).





sulted in the production of over 65 million bbl. of crude in 1960 and 125 million bbl. in 1961, and a production of 160 million bbl. has been estimated for 1962.

Gas reserves at Hassi-R'Mel in the Sahara have been estimated at more than 35 trillion cubic feet, not including other deposits at Berga and Gassi-Touil (reserves of 10.6 trillion cu. ft.). A 313-mile long gas pipeline has been built between Hassi-R'Mel and Arzew on the Mediterranean to carry the natural gas to the coast.

In addition to these French achievements by the private sector, equipment projects have been carried out on public funds within the framework of the OCRS: construction of 1,250 miles of surfaced roads, 4,350 miles of trails suitable for vehicles, more than 20 airports usable by heavy aircraft (handling 200,000 passengers in 1961) and a modern Saharan telecommunications network linked to the European networks.

Finally, through the expanding action of the OCRS to meet the needs of the Saharan populations, tens of thousands of acres have been made productive as a result of systematic irrigation, stock raising has been developed, Saharan dwellings have been equipped and modernized and a total of \$17.5 million was invested in education in 1960-61.

Principal Results of the Constantine Plan for Algeria (1959-61)

By September 1961, that is, less than three years after the Constantine Plan was launched, a total of 557 new industrial enterprises had applied for approval to locate in Algeria. This represented:

- More than \$100 million in investments in the processing industries (mechanical and electrical engineering, construction, food, chemicals, textiles, etc.), in other words, attainment of more than 40% of the five-year targets;
- Approximately \$121 million in the heavy industries, notably to start construction work on the Bône steel complex and mining of the phosphate deposits at Djebel Onk in 1960, an oil refinery in Algiers in 1961 and the methane port at Arzew in 1962.

In the rural areas, in order to encourage the expansion of the handicrafts industry, 70 new villages were created in 18 months to provide housing and working facilities for craftsmen and their families. Two large dams were built at Meffrouch and Bou-Nemoussa. A considerable number of water supply, irrigation and drainage projects and soil restoration over 32,000 acres were financed by the Local Equipment Funds (DEL). Agricultural reforms financed by the Fund for the Promotion of Farm Ownership and Development (CAPER) were to cover a total area of 617,500 acres by the end of 1962.

In the social sector, between 1959 and 1961, six new hospitals and 17 specialized medical units were added to the 148 hospitals and medical centers existing in 1958. A total of 163,000 modern dwelling units were built during this period, and an additional 67,000 are to be completed in 1962. There has been a marked increase in the proportion of dwelling units built in rural areas.

In the educational sector, the number of Moslems attending school topped the million mark in 1962; approximately 838,000 of these are enrolled in elementary schools.

CEDA Equipment Program
(Payment Credits - in millions of dollars)

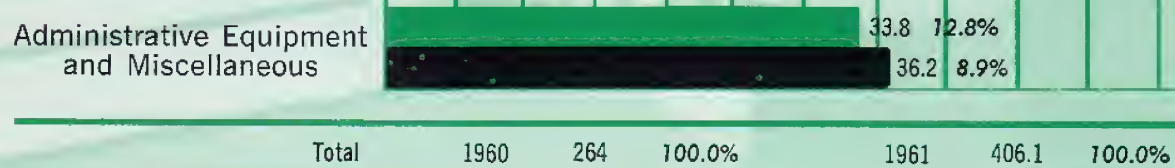
Economic Equipment



Social Equipment

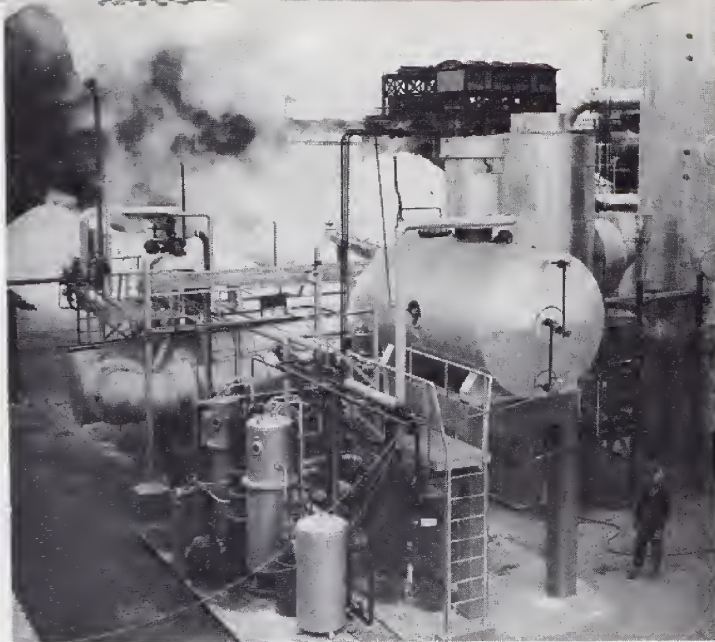


Administrative Equipment and Miscellaneous

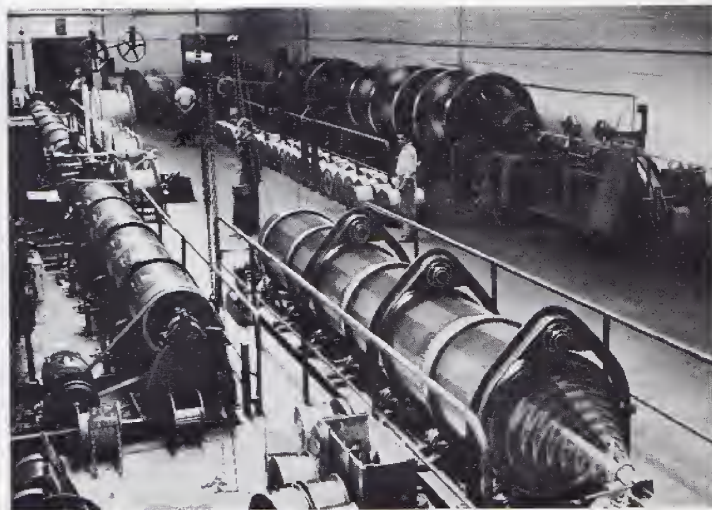


1960
1961

Termination of the Saharan pipeline
at the port of Bougie (Algeria).

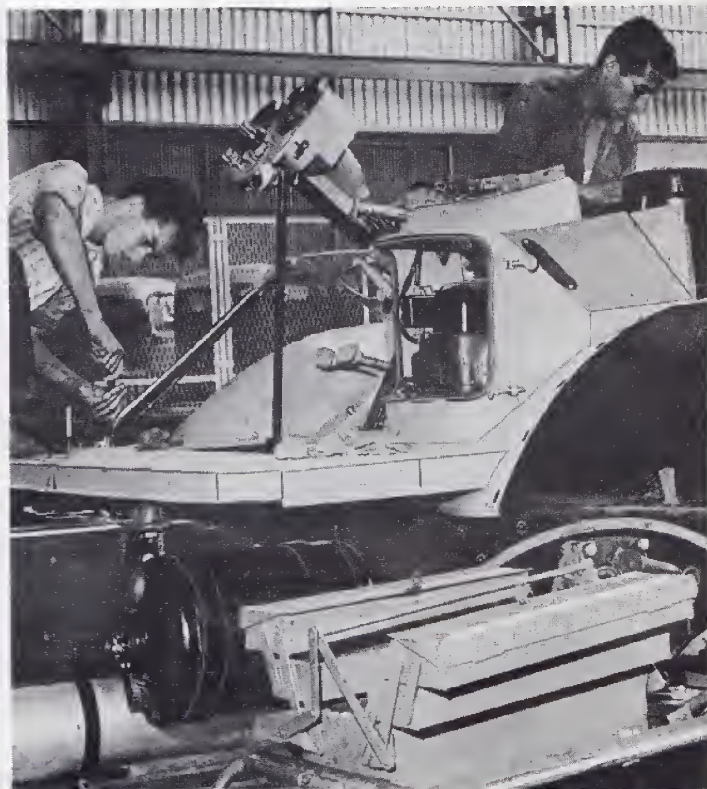


A chemical and fertilizer plant in Oran (Algeria).



▲ Wire rolling mill at Gué de Constantine (Algeria).

Assembly line at the Berliet plant in Rouiba (Algeria). ▼





Low-rent housing in Réunion.



The Fort-de-France high school
(Martinique).



General view of the port of
Djibouti (French Somaliland).

Overseas Departments and Territories

Public subsidies and loans granted between 1959 and 1961 for the equipment of the Overseas Departments and Territories amounted to \$105.6 million (\$37.7 million in 1961) for the Departments and to \$29.7 million (\$13.1 million in 1961) for the Territories.

Achievements in the Overseas Departments in 1961

The FIDOM Central Section allocated funds totaling \$14.2 million for 1961.

Among its operations, which include studies and research, particular mention should be made of the financing of two state-owned companies—the Company for Technical Assistance and Social Credit (SATEC) and the Company for Housing and Tourism Overseas (SITO)—of industrialization assistance through the grant of equipment premiums amounting to as much as 30% of the investments involved.

Land reform for the encouragement of small landholdings was begun in 1961. A program covering nearly 25,000 acres has been drawn up and will lead to the creation of 2,000 new farms occupying about 10,000 people. One third of the 1961 credits allotted by the FIDOM Central Section went for agricultural production: improvement of output, bringing new land under cultivation, development of certain specific products (cacao and cotton in Guadeloupe and Martinique, tea in Réunion, stock raising in all four Overseas Departments) and training of agricultural experts.

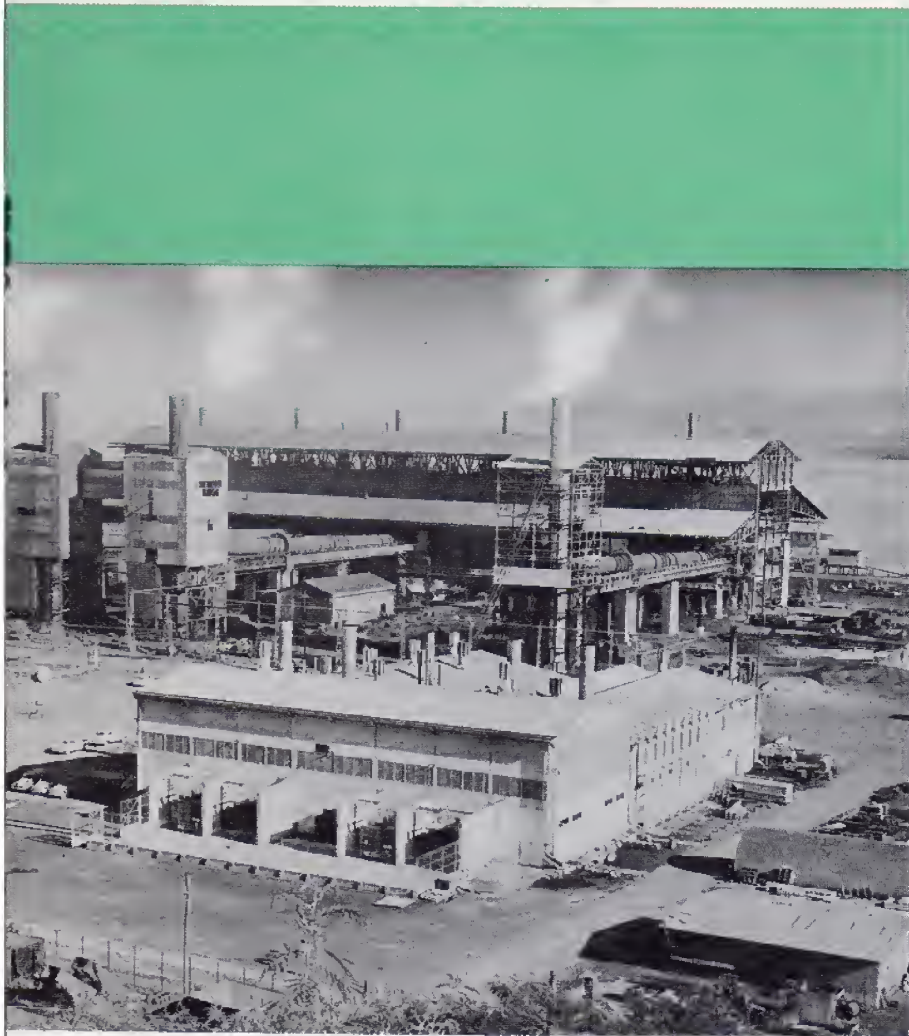
Funds earmarked for economic infrastructure have been used to finance the modernization of national highways and port equipment in the four Overseas Departments, studies on hydroelectric projects for Réunion and the extension of the high-tension electric power networks in Guadeloupe and Martinique.

In the housing sector, two major urban development plans have been launched: the Morne-Pichevin project in Fort-de-France (Martinique) and the Urban Renewal Section in Pointe-à-Pitre (Guadeloupe).

The FIDOM Local Section received \$6.1 million, distributed by the FIDOM steering committee as follows: \$1.8 million for Réunion, \$1.8 million for Martinique, \$1.4 million for Guadeloupe and \$1.1 million for French Guiana.

Nearly 33% of these sums granted to the local authorities has been used for providing water supply systems in urban areas, 26.6% for the improvement of departmental and local roads, 8.8% for electricity supply and the remainder for health facilities, secondary airports, inland waterways, slaughterhouse construction and various agricultural projects.

The Central Bank for Economic Cooperation granted loans totaling \$17.4 million in 1961—an increase of 70% over the average for the previous five years. These loans went mainly to the housing sector, in particular through the channels of SATEC and of state-owned or semipublic construction companies. The CCCE also contributed to improving agricultural and handicrafts production, and it assisted in school construction, water and electricity supply projects, port and road equipment works and the building of several hotels in the French West Indies.



The electrometallurgical plant run by the "Le Nickel" Company at Doniambo (New Caledonia).





Achievements in the Overseas Territories in 1961

The **FIDES General Section** allocated \$2 million under its 1961 budget, one third of which was earmarked for financing the activities of the Geological and Mining Research Office in New Caledonia and the New Hebrides. A subsidy was granted to SITO for the development of the hotel industry in New Caledonia, Polynesia and the Comoro Islands. The remainder was devoted to financing development in the New Hebrides, the French Southern and Antarctic Lands, and Wallis and Futuna. Grants were also made for private education projects and for the equipment of the Nouméa and Papeete radio stations.

The **FIDES Territorial Sections** distributed about \$4 million on the 1961 budget, with 31% of this sum going to the Comoro Islands, 30.6% to Polynesia, 17.3% to New Caledonia, 11.7% to French Somaliland and 9.4% to Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

In 1961, 41.6% of the money granted by the FIDES steering committee went for roads, ports, airports and radio broadcasting, 35.3% for development of agricultural production and instruction for farmers, and 23.1% for social investments such as health and school facilities, drainage and water supply projects.

The **Central Bank for Economic Cooperation** granted \$7.1 million in loans, thus making it possible to continue the projects begun in the spheres of low-cost housing construction, agricultural improvement and handicrafts, particularly in New Caledonia and Polynesia. In the Comoro Islands and the New Hebrides, CCCE loans have enabled farmers to obtain farm machinery. In Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the Bank granted aid to a local housing construction cooperative, and in New Caledonia, it gave considerable financial assistance to the nickel industry. The CCCE also aided the hotel industry in the Overseas Territories, particularly in Polynesia, and financed a number of electrification and road-building projects.

African and Malagasy States

The Fund for Aid and Cooperation (FAC)

FAC is the chief instrument of the French policy of aid to African development. FAC's operations, unlike those of FIDES, are entirely subsidized and totaled \$270.7 million between 1959 and 1961, \$92.8 million of this being granted in 1961. They may be divided into two major categories:

- Operations carried out at the request of the African and Malagasy states by the French Republic or by French or interstate bodies (\$82.3 million, \$38.5 million of this in 1961);
- Operations carried out by the states themselves under economic and social development programs formulated by them (\$188.4 million, \$54.3 million of this in 1961).

Balance Sheet of Operations

Carried Out at the Request of the States in 1961

Research into the development of production totaled \$23.4 million, including the following:

- \$12.2 million to the Geological and Mining Research Office (BRGM) for an increase in its holding in the Société des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie,



The Bamako bridge over the Niger River (Mali).

The Post Office in Sokodé (Togo).



New hospital in Ouagadougou
(Upper Volta).

and for prospecting for iron ore in the Ivory Coast, Cameroun, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Madagascar, manganese in the Ivory Coast, bauxite in Cameroun, copper, zinc and lead in the Congo (Brazzaville) and chromite in Madagascar;

- \$10.8 million to ORSTOM (Office for Overseas Scientific and Technical Research), the CFDFT (French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers), the IRHO (Research Institute for Oils and Oleaginous Plants) and other research bodies.

Social and cultural projects totaled \$8.7 million, including technical training, scholarships, training programs at the Pasteur Institutes in Bangui, Brazzaville and Dakar, the cultural centers of Bangui, Brazzaville, Dakar and Yaoundé, and the information and technical assistance programs carried out by the Radio Broadcasting Cooperation Bureau (OCORA).

Other projects totaled \$6.4 million, going for general and technical studies, missions of experts, the campaign against locusts, the Overseas Postal and Telecommunications Research Bureau, the National Geographic Institute and the Transequatorial Communications Agency.

Balance Sheet of Development Programs Carried Out by the States in 1961

General expenditures for 1961 totaled \$5.3 million and can be broken down as follows:

- \$1 million for general studies such as statistical surveys (population, agriculture, standard of living), research on regional development and water supply projects, and sectoral research (agricultural production, industrialization, marketing and distribution);
- \$1.9 million for cartographic projects, geological maps and prospecting for ores;
- \$1 million for information and radio broadcasting (equipment for the transmitters and broadcasting stations of Abidjan, Bangui, Brazzaville, Garoua, Ouagadougou, Tananarive, Yaoundé);
- \$1.4 million for the scientific research carried out in full by ORSTOM and specialized institutes, representing the subsidies granted to various states to pay their own contributions to the work of these bodies.

Expenditures for the development of production amounted to \$17.6 million for 1961. In this sector stress was laid on training African workers and technicians, particularly through the Office for the Development of Agricultural Production (BDPA) and SATEC. In addition, the policy of small-scale investments was continued and extended in the direction of integrated operations, such as community development projects.

Many projects have been started under these headings for improving water supply systems, developing food crops, increasing cash crop outputs, planned use of livestock, and opening roads and trails to provide an outlet for produce. These activities have been planned or carried out in specially selected areas that generally require the solution of a whole series of problems concerning the training of workers and technicians, cooperatives, land reforms, stockpiling, loans and marketing. They set in motion all the wheels of rural development.

Expenditures for development of infrastructure totaled \$20.2 million in 1961, divided as follows:

- 30% for road construction (three national highways in Cameroun, the Lambaréné-Fouramouanga road in Gabon, the Anecho regional roads in Togo);
- 30% for urban development, public utilities and housing (particularly in Madagascar and Dahomey), construction of the capital of Mauritania at Nouakchott (\$1.8 million) and other projects in such countries as the Congo, Chad, Gabon, Senegal and Togo;
- 17% for port facilities, such as continued work on the Cotonou port (\$3.2 million), 3 piers at the Abidjan port and improvement of the Pointe-Noire port;
- 10% for railroads, including plans for the first section of the Trans-cameroun Railroad (\$1.4 million);
- 7% for telecommunications;
- 6% for aeronautical facilities and river navigation.

Expenditures for social projects amounted to \$11.1 million, evenly distributed between health and educational projects:

- African health projects received a marked increase in aid in 1961, making it possible to continue the campaigns against the major endemic diseases, to start or complete hospital construction (for example, in Cotonou, Saint-Louis, Bobo-Dioulasso), to modernize existing hospitals (Abidjan, Dakar, Douala, Libreville and other cities), and to build outpatient clinics, maternity hospitals and mother and child care centers.
- Educational projects financed in 1961 included the construction of elementary and nonacademic schools in all the states; improvement of facilities at occupational and technical training centers, particularly in Gabon, the Congo and the Central African Republic; extension of the Libreville, Tamatave and Diego-Suarez high schools and the Jules Ferry Lycée in Tananarive.

The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE)

The CCCE, which is in charge of the financial administration of FAC, also possesses funds of its own, which are used mainly for long-range loans to the African and Malagasy states as well as to the Overseas Departments and Territories. In 1961 the financial aid granted by the CCCE on its own funds amounted to \$34.1 million in loans and holdings, with \$33.1 million of this sum going to the public and semipublic sectors.

Balance Sheet of Aid to the Public and Semipublic Sectors in 1961

- \$23.2 million in loans for financing national loan companies or development banks, African building corporations and electricity companies set up in association with the governments of the states, which have majority holdings and control of management in them;

Iron mines of the MIFERMA company at Tazadit (Mauritania). ▼



◀ Mining the phosphate of lime deposits at Taïba, near Dakar (Senegal).



- \$9.9 million in loans, granted for 10-15 years at 2½-3½% interest, to municipal authorities, chambers of commerce, state railroad companies, etc. for projects of a social or economic nature. These included the completion in 1961 of urban development projects at Libreville, Lomé and Port-Gentil; water supply systems in Abidjan and Brazzaville; a public utilities program in Ouagadougou; enlargement of the Hotel N'Gor in Dakar; construction of the Libreville airport; installation of new warehouses at the Abidjan and Bangui ports; and construction of the Mossou bridge in the Ivory Coast.

Balance Sheet of Aid to the Private Sector

Since its creation, the CCCE has granted more than \$80 million for seven major industrial and mining projects:

- Exploiting the iron ore deposits in Mauritania near Fort-Gouraud. The railroad for transporting the ore from the Kedia d'Idjil Mountains is now partially constructed, the Choum Tunnel is almost finished and mining of the deposits at Tazadit began in April 1961, with an annual production target of 4-6 million metric tons by 1963.

- Exploiting the phosphate of lime deposits at:

Taïba, near Dakar in Senegal. Exploitation began in April 1960 and the output, which totaled 394,000 metric tons of ore in 1961, will later reach 750,000 metric tons annually;

Akoupame, in Togo. Exploitation began in August 1961 with an output of 87,000 metric tons, which will also rise to 750,000 metric tons annually.

- Setting up an alumina plant at Fria in Guinea. The plant has an annual production capacity of 480,000 metric tons of alumina; it produced 185,000 metric tons in 1960 and 450,000 metric tons in 1961.
- Establishing an aluminum industry at Edéa in Cameroun. The 1961 production was almost 46,000 metric tons.
- Exploiting the manganese deposits at Franceville in Gabon. Mining is scheduled to begin in 1962-63, with an annual production capacity of 500,000 metric tons of ore.
- Exploiting the Mounana uranium deposits in Gabon. Mining began in 1961 with a production of 240 metric tons, to be increased to 400 metric tons annually.

Among the most recent CCCE loans are those to introduce and later to extend rubber cultivation in the Ivory Coast. Other projects financed by the CCCE in 1961 covered the establishment of a paint factory and transportation services in Abidjan, and the construction and enlargement of hotels in Tananarive and Bangui.

Other Countries

Up to now French aid in other areas has primarily taken the form of technical and cultural cooperation, with economic aid continuing to be concentrated in the three countries of former French Indochina as a result of past ties with those countries. (Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam have received \$49.7 million from France since 1955.)



In **Cambodia**, investment credits granted since 1955 total \$15.1 million. These credits have been employed for:

- Constructing piers in the port of Sihanoukville on the Gulf of Siam;
- Extending the runway and constructing terminal facilities at the Phnom Penh airport;
- Constructing the modern Calmette medical-surgical center;
- Constructing and remodeling various buildings and laboratories at the Royal Medical School and Pasteur Institute of Cambodia;
- Supplying equipment goods (to the Medical School and geographic services), public works and railroad equipment, installing an automatic telephone exchange system, etc.;
- Developing cotton cultivation over an area of almost 40,000 acres following four years of experimental work carried out by the French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers;
- Research into the improvement and development of palm sugar production in an area with a population of more than 300,000;
- Creating, in conjunction with Electricité de France (EDF), an occupational and technical training center for the electricity industry and drawing up a telecommunications program for the whole of Cambodia.

Laos received loans totaling \$7.6 million during the same period, two thirds of which have been devoted to the following projects:

- Improving the main north-south highway so as to handle heavy traffic (\$2.4 million);
- Educating and training management and skilled workers (\$2 million);
- Soil surveys of the Vientiane plain and mining prospection (\$810,000);
- Highway construction, the Louang-Prabang bridge, the Vientiane-Wathay airport, installation of an automatic telephone system at Vientiane (\$740,000);
- Water supply projects in the northern part of the country (\$305,000);
- Health equipment (surgical ward at the Vientiane hospital, out-patient clinics at Louang-Prabang and Ban-Koun), schools (the Vientiane high school), supplies for technical and audio-visual projects, etc.

South Vietnam received credits totaling \$27 million between 1955 and 1961. This sum has been used for:

- Financing five village construction projects to resettle 10,000 refugee farmers from North Vietnam, establishing a fishing village and constructing a weaving mill permitting the occupational resettlement of 3,000 persons;





◀ Pier at the new port of Sihanoukville (Cambodia).

- Purchasing 617,500 acres of paddy fields previously belonging to French owners for redistribution to landless Vietnamese farmers under the Vietnamese land reform;
- Furnishing agricultural, railroad and telecommunications equipment since 1957; new equipment for the Air Vietnam workshops and supply of farm machinery for agricultural cooperatives;
- Equipping the Phu Tho Technical College in Saigon in 1960;
- Supplying \$305,000 worth of matériel and equipment in 1961 for the Nong Son coal mines near Tourane, which are to supply fuel for the power station of the projected chemical complex at An-Hoa (France has agreed to a loan of \$14.2 million for this complex); supplying laboratory equipment for the Agricultural College; preinvestment studies with a view to encouraging agricultural and industrial production (establishment of a cement works and plans for a modern slaughterhouse at Saigon-Cholon).

The **Mekong Committee**, an international body set up in 1956 by Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam and Thailand under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), has received a French contribution of \$354,200 for activities carried out chiefly in Cambodia.

Morocco and Tunisia continued to benefit from the French technical and cultural cooperation program, receiving \$108.3 million during the period 1959-62 (\$62.1 million for Morocco, \$46.2 million for Tunisia).

These countries have also been granted export facilities in France for certain agricultural products (\$25.3 million each in 1960), loans and private French investments (\$17.6 million in 1960), and also private export credits guaranteed by the French Government (\$1.5 million in 1960).

On July 9, 1962, France and Morocco signed new economic and financial cooperation agreements. These provide for economic aid to Morocco totaling \$60.7 million in the form of advances and Treasury loans which, in addition to credits for the export of French equipment goods to Morocco, will come under the Moroccan development plan.

Multilateral Aid

According to an estimate by the OECD for 1960, France ranked second, after the United States, in *new national aid commitments* to multilateral bodies. *Actual contributions* made by France in 1960 to such international bodies as the UN specialized agencies and FED totaled \$73.9 million, placing it in fifth rank. Of this sum \$63.8 million came from public sources, thus representing 74% of all French public economic aid. Although the amount granted in 1960 was already double that in 1959, French multilateral aid has continued to increase, reaching a total of \$95.1 million in 1961. This figure includes \$45.5 million to FED, \$34.5 million to the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), and \$4.7 million to the UN and its specialized agencies. In 1962 the French contribution to multilateral aid should total approximately \$100 million and represent more than 10% of the French public aid granted to the developing countries.



◀ The Vientiane high school (Laos).

Balance Sheet of French Cultural and Technical Cooperation in 1961

French personnel stationed overseas or attached to overseas governments under technical and cultural cooperation programs totaled 24,600 in 1961, comprising 10,000 experts and technicians and 14,600 teachers. (These figures do not include French personnel in Algeria or experts attached to international organizations.) The same year, 18,000 overseas students and trainees came to France for university studies or specialized training; of this figure, 2,940 were on technical cooperation scholarships.

In the technical and cultural domain, even more than in the purely financial and economic domain, France considers it appropriate to speak of "cooperation" rather than "assistance," for the experts cannot obtain solutions to the particular problems raised by the developing countries without the active participation of the recipients with their knowledge of local conditions. The two forms of aid—economic and technical—are interdependent and must be carried out simultaneously.

Scientific Infrastructure for Development

It is generally believed that basic research should be an essential element of cooperation between France and the African and Malagasy countries, an opinion expressed by the members of the Seminar on Scientific Research which met in Abidjan and Dakar in February and December 1959.

Scientific Research in France

The Office for Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM), created under the name of Office for Overseas Scientific Research (ORSOM) as early as October 1943, is concerned with basic research. Since 1945 ORSTOM has produced more than 400 French experts specializing in development in all its forms; between 1946 and 1950 it created a whole series of institutes and centers for applied scientific research overseas; and since 1953 it has functioned as a training center for research workers from the overseas countries.

ORSTOM works in conjunction with the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) and the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA), as well as with the science faculties of the French universities. This basic research center is the focal point of all the research carried out by specialized institutes.

Institutes for agricultural research, whose studies are aimed at diversifying, developing and improving agricultural production overseas, have created an entire network of experimental stations. Six of the institutes are private bodies:

- the Research Institute for Oils and Oleaginous Plants (IRHO);
- the Research Institute for Cotton and Exotic Textiles (IRCT);
- the French Institute for Coffee, Cocoa and Other Stimulating Beverages (IFCC);

Coffee plants in Madagascar.



Pods of the cacao plant, brought to the Ivory Coast in 1888.

- the African Rubber Research Institute (IRCA);
- the French Fruit Research Institute (IFAC);
- the Research Institute for Tropical and Food Agriculture (IRAT).

Two other research centers are public bodies:

- the Institute for Stock Raising and Veterinary Medicine in Tropical Countries (IEMVT);
- the Nogent-sur-Marne Technical Center for Tropical Forestry (CTFT).

All these research institutes and centers, as well as ORSTOM, are under the aegis of the Ministry for Cooperation. In 1961 FAC provided 46.7% (\$10.9 million) of their funds.

Other specialized bodies also work in the area of technical cooperation in conjunction with the Ministry for Cooperation. These include:

- the French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers (CFDFT);
- the General Company for Tropical Oleaginous Products (CGOT);
- the Central Research Office for Overseas Equipment (BCEOM);
- the Secretariat for Urban Planning and Housing Missions (SMUH);
- the Radio Broadcasting Cooperation Bureau (OCORA), which replaced SORAFOM (French Company for Radio Broadcasting Overseas), working with the RTF-Radiotélévision Française.

The technical Ministries of the French Government also take part in co-operation through the following channels:

- the Office for the Development of Agricultural Production (BDPA), which is concerned with popularizing modern farming methods and with land development and which trained 1,300 African agricultural advisers between 1957-62, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture;
- the Geological and Mining Research Office (BRGM) and the Petroleum Research Bureau (BRP), which are both responsible to the Ministry of Industry;
- the Research Bureau for Economic and Social Development (SEDES) and the Central Company for Territorial Equipment (SCET), concerned with agricultural development and especially water supply projects, working in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;
- the Research Office for Overseas Postal Services and Telecommunications, responsible to the Ministry for Cooperation and the Ministry for the Post Office and Telecommunications.

Semipublic research and consultant services also appear under the heading of specialized research. One of the most important of these is the Research Institute for Economic and Social Development (IEDES) attached



The National Institute for Popular Education (INEP) at Marly-le-Roi near Paris.



A doctor from a mobile health unit
(Republic of the Congo—Brazzaville).

to the Ministry of National Education, which carries out studies and research on the economic and social, juridical and administrative problems posed in the developing countries. In a more specialized area, the Research Center for Information on Human Problems in the Arid Zones (PROHUZA) conducts socio-economic and medical research on man's adaptation to work in arid climates.

In the same way, engineering consultants and French research companies participate in technical cooperation in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Works. Examples of these are SOFRERAIL, SOFRELEC, SOFREMINES and SOFREGAZ, which work in the areas of railroads, electric power, mining and natural gas.

Specialized training centers for overseas students have been set up by various Ministries and government agencies. For example, the Central Bank for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) entered the area of technical cooperation in 1961 by creating the Center for Financial, Economic and Banking Research (CEFEB). This center offers instruction or further training for civil servants from overseas who will in the future occupy high-ranking posts in their own countries, working in foreign exchange services, development banks, national credit institutes, and government treasury, foreign finance and economic planning departments.

The Institute for Advanced Overseas Studies (IHEOM), attached to the Ministry of National Education, trains high-ranking African administrators. It had 450 graduates in 1961.

Many other schools and research institutes are attached to the technical Ministries, such as:

- the Overseas Technical School, which trains middle management personnel and technicians for commerce, industry and agriculture, under the Ministry for Cooperation;
- the Advanced School for Applied Studies in Tropical Agronomy (ESAAT), under the Ministry of Agriculture;
- the National Public Health School (ENSP), under the Ministry of Public Health;
- the Air Transport Institute, under the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation;
- the National Petroleum Institute, under the Ministry of Industry;
- the National Institute for Popular Education (INEP), under the High Commission for Youth and Sports;
- the Studio-School of OCORA, which receives assistance from the RTF;
- the Institute for Research and Application of Development Methods (IRAM), which chiefly trains agricultural demonstrators.

Scientific Research Overseas

On the level of pure and applied research, the institutes created in Africa or the other overseas countries are for the most part sponsored by ORSTOM.

They include:

- the French Institute for Black Africa (IFAN), now attached to the University of Dakar (Republic of Senegal);
- the Institute for Tropical Education and Research (IDERT) in Adiopodoume (Republic of the Ivory Coast);
- the Central African Research Institute (IECA) in Brazzaville (Republic of the Congo);
- the Cameroun Scientific Research Institute (IRCAM);
- the Togo Research Institute (IRTO);
- the agronomic centers in Bambay (Republic of Senegal) and Boukoko (Central African Republic);
- the Fort-Lamy Research Center (Republic of Chad);
- the Pedological Research and Hydrology Center in Dakar-Hann (Republic of Senegal);
- the M'Bour Geophysical Center (Republic of Senegal);
- the Pointe-Noire Oceanographic Institute (Republic of the Congo);
- the French Institute of Oceania (IFO) in Nouméa (New Caledonia);
- the French Institute of Tropical America (IFAT) in Cayenne (French Guiana).

In the field of medicine overseas, the discoveries of French doctors have made a large contribution to the prevention and treatment of endemic and tropical diseases. Mention should be made of Doctor Charles Nicolle, who won the Nobel Prize for his work on typhus; Doctors Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin for the tuberculosis vaccine; Colonel Eugène Jamot for sleeping sickness; Doctors Arquie, Durrieux, Jonchère and Peltier for yellow fever; Doctors Advier, Gersin, Girard, Mathis, Robic and Simond for the plague. An important role in medical action overseas has also been played by the Pasteur Institutes set up by France in North Africa (Algiers, Casablanca, Tangiers, Tunis), Africa south of the Sahara (Bangui, Brazzaville, Dakar, Kindia, Yaoundé), Madagascar (Tananarive), East Africa (Addis Ababa), Indochina (Phnom Penh, Saigon) and the Overseas Departments and Territories (Cayenne, Nouméa).

In addition, France has founded other specialized institutes and centers, such as:

- the Muraz Center at Bobo-Dioulasso (Republic of the Upper Volta) for malaria, sleeping sickness and yaws;
- the Marchoux Institute in Bamako (Republic of Mali) for leprosy;
- the Tropical Institute of Ophthalmology in Bamako;



◀ The Tropical Institute of Ophthalmology in Bamako (Mali).

- the African Food and Nutrition Research Bureau (ORANA) in Dakar (Republic of Senegal);
- the Madagascar Institute for Social Hygiene and Scientific Research (IRSM).

In Africa south of the Sahara, before the countries in that area became independent, France constructed 37 modern general hospitals, 600 maternity hospitals, 600 medical services, 2,000 rural out-patient clinics and 300 private centers. In North Africa France created nearly 400 hospitals and medical services and more than 1,500 rural out-patient clinics and 150 mobile health units.

Technical Cooperation

France's activities in the field of technical cooperation assume two forms:

- placing French technicians and administrative personnel at the disposal of countries requesting this help;

French Personnel on Technical Assistance Missions in 1961

Forms of Cooperation	Origin of Personnel	Geographic Destination	Number of Personnel	
Bilateral	Ministry for Cooperation	14 French-speaking African and Malagasy states		
		Justice	433	
		General Administration	820	
		Public Health	1,129	
		Technical Services	2,840	
		Short-term missions	182	
		On leave	298	
		Subtotal	5,702	
Bilateral	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Morocco	3,089*	
		Tunisia	367*	
		Other African countries	73**	
		Cambodia	41**	
		Laos	23**	
		Vietnam	67**	
		Other Far East countries	20**	
		Middle East	66**	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	South America	177***	
			Subtotal	3,923
Multilateral	UN specialized agencies		384	
Total			10,009	

* Of the total for Morocco, 27 were on short-term missions; of the total for Tunisia, 45 were on short-term missions.

** All on short-term missions.

*** Including 69 in Brazil, 29 in Argentina, 23 in Mexico, 17 in Peru, 15 in Chile, 11 in Venezuela, 11 in Colombia, 1 in Haiti and 1 in El Salvador.

- placing trainees from these states in French research centers, institutes of technology, industrial plants or businesses, through technical co-operation scholarships. (See chart on page 50.)

In these two forms, technical cooperation may be bilateral, as it is within the framework of cooperation agreements concluded chiefly with the states of former Indochina, the African states south of the Sahara, Morocco, Tunisia and now Algeria, as well as with other countries. It may also be multilateral, as is the case for French participation in the programs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and in those of the European Economic Community through the European Development Fund (FED).

Government action and that of private enterprises is carried out in close cooperation in order to divide the tasks both abroad and in France. Abroad for example, French private industry—such as the Mechanical Industries Federation—and Electricité de France are organizing technical training centers in many countries, for which the French Government provides university professors. In France, foreign trainees are sent to state establishments (institutes of technology, government services, national enterprises) or to private industries.

In addition there are private French associations which have been carrying out programs of technical cooperation:

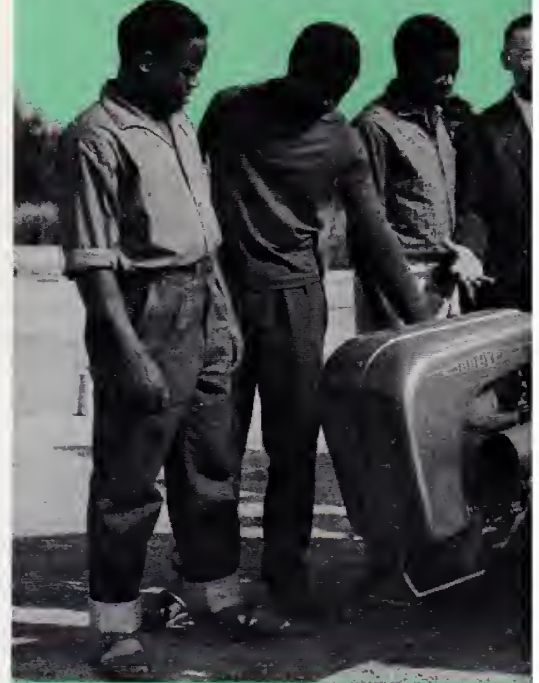
- the Secours Catholique;
- the Pastor Jacques Beaumont Protestant Associations;
- the International Center for Rural Development (CIDR) which trains European agricultural advisers for the developing countries;
- the International Institute for Research and Training for Harmonious Development (IRFED), created in 1958 by the Reverend Father Lebre, which organizes six-month training courses or intensive study programs for technicians to be sent abroad and for future planning experts;
- the African Center for Applied Human Sciences (CASHA), created in 1961 at Aix-en-Provence, which, in addition to research, provides training for young African research workers on the problems of social and professional life and on the problems of training administrative personnel and skilled workers for commerce, industry and government in the African countries.

Technical Personnel

The number of French technical assistants stationed overseas, not including teachers, totaled 12,332 in 1960 and 10,009 in 1961. Of these experts, 1,400 are specialists in industrial development, 1,500 in improvement of agricultural production and 2,500 in public health. Their chief function is on-the-spot training of middle management, skilled labor and other qualified personnel.

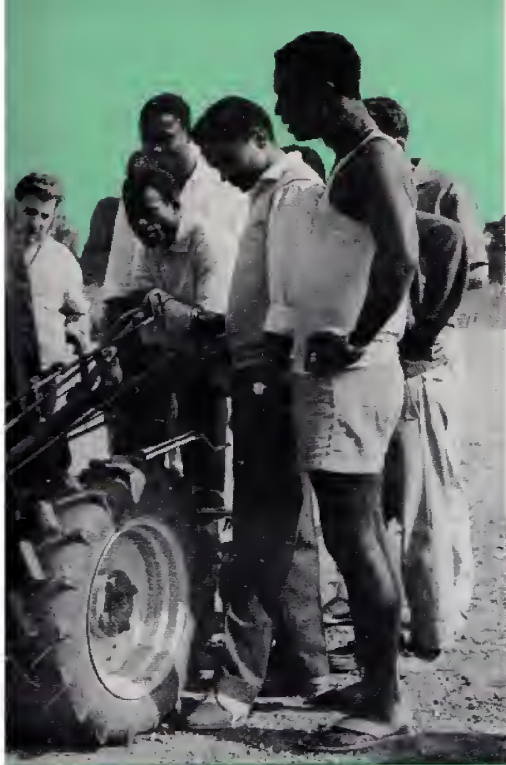
The number of these assistants is tending to fall off, since the assignments were temporary and African administrative personnel newly trained on the spot or in France are gradually filling the posts. For example, in the African states south of the Sahara, the number of French personnel working under technical assistance programs fell from 7,515 in 1960 to 5,520 in 1961 and to 5,010 in 1962.

Young Africans on a training program at Boulouris, in the south of France.



Refrigeration facilities at the port of Conakry (Guinea).





The Houphouët-Boigny bridge at Abidjan (Ivory Coast).



In Algeria there were approximately 30,000 civil servants of French origin when that country became independent, not including teachers.

Special attention is given to the psychological preparation of these experts for their assignments in the developing countries. One of the establishments concerned with this is the training center run by the Foreign Affairs Ministry, which organizes special orientation programs for French experts to be sent abroad.

The main fields in which French technical experts have been called upon by more than 40 other countries are as follows: public works and industry, electrification projects, telecommunications, hydraulic projects, training agricultural experts, planned agricultural development, and training medical and administrative personnel.

Within the framework of multilateral aid, the total number of French experts serving with specialized international bodies rose from 306 in 1960 to 384 in 1961.

Training Courses in France

Approximately 3,000 technicians from overseas, about half of them African, are sent to France each year for training in French schools, government offices or businesses, in order to study or receive further instruction in a wide variety of fields.

In addition, the number of students in France on scholarships from specialized international bodies increased from 305 in 1960 to 546 in 1961.

The specialized bodies responsible for these training courses are:

- the Overseas Labor Bureau;
- the Center for Documentation and Information on the Overseas Mining and Energy Industries;
- the Association for the Training and Orientation of Overseas Technicians (ASATOM), for trainees holding scholarships from the Cooperation Ministry (1,300 African trainees in 1961-62);
- the Association for Organizing Training Programs in French Industry for Foreign Technicians (ASTEF), for trainees holding scholarships from the Economic and Foreign Affairs Ministries (1,800 foreign engineers and technicians in 1961-62);
- the Association for Overseas Information and Technical Training;
- the Central Office of the Overseas Railroads.

French Technological Achievements in Africa

A picture of the contribution by French technology to Africa alone during the twentieth century may be obtained from the following figures:

- 190,000 miles of roads, including more than 50,000 miles of permanent roads, more than half of the total in Africa south of the Sahara;

Foreign Trainees in France
(Technical Cooperation Scholarships)

Form of Cooperation	Origin of Scholarships	Geographic Origin of Trainees	Number of Trainees
Bilateral	Ministry for Cooperation	14 French-speaking African and Malagasy states	800
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Other African countries	971*
		Asian countries	326**
		South America	843***
Multilateral	UN specialized agencies		546
Total			3,486

* Including 741 from Morocco and Tunisia.

** Including 225 from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

*** Including 171 from Argentina, 170 from Brazil, 138 from Mexico, 75 from Peru, 52 from Colombia, 47 from Chile, 41 from Venezuela, 30 from Ecuador, 30 from Uruguay, 26 from Haiti, 24 from Bolivia, 4 from Paraguay and 38 from Central America.



Cité Universitaire of the University

- nearly 10,000 miles of railroads, half of this north of the Sahara;
- more than a thousand bridges, tunnels, etc., such as the Wouri bridge in Cameroun, the Abidjan bridge in the Ivory Coast, the Gaya-Malanville bridge in the Niger and the Bamako bridge in Mali;
- large dams, such as the Sansanding dam in Mali, the Bin-el-Ouidane dam in Morocco, the Mellègue dam in Tunisia, the Edéa dam in Cameroun, the Souapiti dam in Guinea and the Ayamé dam in the Ivory Coast;
- about 30 modern ports, including those at Algiers, Casablanca, Abidjan, Conakry, Dakar, Djibouti, Pointe-Noire and Tamatave;
- about 20 large airports and 300 regional or local landing fields;
- numerous water supply projects, in both North Africa and Africa south of the Sahara.

Cultural Cooperation

Cultural cooperation between France and the majority of the countries that were formerly linked to it on the institutional level drew its origins from the following factors:

- contacts lasting in some cases more than a century, which have taken on special importance in the framework of the assimilation policy applied overseas up to World War II by France, under the influence of the universalist ideas which can be traced back to the 1789 revolution;

French Personnel Teaching Overseas in 1961

Origin of Personnel	Geographic Destination
Ministry for Cooperation	15 French-speaking African and Malagasy states
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Other African countries Morocco Tunisia Others
	Asia Cambodia Laos Vietnam Others
	Latin America Near East

* In addition to this total, French personnel teaching in Algeria and the Sahara in 1961 were estimated at 20,000.



University of Algiers in Ben-Aknoun (Algeria).

Number of Personnel	
	3,400
	7,795
	1,876
	160
Subtotal	9,831
	317
	170
	342
	81
Subtotal	910
	261
	200
Total	14,602*

Foreign Students in France During 1961-62*

Geographic Origin of Students	Number of Students	Number of Scholarships	Source of Scholarships
Africa			
14 French-speaking African and Malagasy states	5,000**	3,200	Ministry for Cooperation and local governments
Other states south of the Sahara	604	89	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Morocco and Tunisia	2,535	570	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Algeria	3,000**		
Asia			
Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam	1,518	263	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Other countries in Southeast Asia	525	170	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Middle East	1,343	138	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
South America	600	270	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

* The chart does not include 5,431 students from other European countries and 1,301 students from North America.

** Approximate figures.

- adoption of the French language as the vehicle of cultural values and technological knowledge, with a view to adapting the overseas societies to the modern world;
- replacement, since the end of World War II, of the idea of assimilation by the "symbiosis concept," which means the free exchange of cultural values and complementary techniques, selected on both sides as to their usefulness to the civilizations concerned.

Such are the factors which explain the character, at once close yet liberal and equalitarian, of the French-African cooperation that now has a contractual basis.

Furthermore, taking as an example Africa south of the Sahara, where a multitude of languages and local dialects exists, it is obvious that the French language has not only played a role as a vehicular language, but it has also been an instrument of unification across ethnic and tribal frontiers and has contributed to the birth of national unities and interterritorial regional groupings.

Sending French Teachers Abroad

Nearly 40,000 French teachers, including nearly 12,500 belonging to religious orders, are working in countries scattered throughout the world. During the academic year 1961-62, most of them were on assignment in North Africa (11,000 in Morocco and Tunisia and about 20,000 in Algeria) and in Africa south of the Sahara (5,000, including those teaching in private schools).

In Africa south of the Sahara Africans already hold 95% of the elementary school teaching posts. In contrast, since there are still not enough highly trained Africans, there is a large proportion of French teachers in secondary and higher education. Through cultural conventions signed with these countries, 3,200 French teachers have been made available for their national education programs, in addition to about 2,000 French elementary and secondary school teachers in private establishments.

In 15 years the number of pupils enrolled in schools south of the Sahara has quadrupled, and in 10 years the number of schools built for them has doubled. In 1958 one and a half million children were enrolled in nearly 10,000 elementary and secondary schools and colleges.

During the same period a system of higher education, using the French language, was being created in Africa, and its influence extends beyond the boundaries of the French-speaking states. Thus there are students from nearly all the African countries attending the University of Dakar and the new universities of Abidjan, Brazzaville and Tananarive. At these universities more than 200 professors, lecturers and assistants prepare more than 3,000 students for diplomas that are recognized to be equivalent to diplomas awarded in France.

In North Africa France has founded three universities in Algeria (in Algiers, Constantine and Oran), contributed to the opening of the Rabat University in Morocco and helped to establish higher education in Tunisia.

In 1955, when Morocco and Tunisia became independent, the educational facilities France had set up in those countries were attended by 250,000 Moslem Moroccans and 220,000 Moslem Tunisians. In Algeria, during the 1961-62 school year, one million Moslem Algerians were enrolled in schools at all levels.

Since the independence of these countries, France has assisted in creating national civil service schools and professional schools for training the middle-management personnel which are a priority need for these new countries. Now vocational and technical training is for the most part carried out on the spot. However, since considerable material and human resources as well as a wide variety of specialized schools are required for advanced technical training, France has opened the doors of its specialized establishments to African students and has organized training courses and study programs for them.

Overseas Students in France

There are 30,000 foreign students at French universities; more than 20,000 of them come from the developing countries; a number of these students hold university scholarships granted to them either by their states of origin or by the French Government.

In 1961 more than 10,000 African students were attending French universities, engineering schools and business schools.

The Reception Office for Moroccan and Tunisian students provided services for more than 1,000 young North Africans in 1961-62, while the Franco-Vietnamese Institute received more than 200 Vietnamese students. In addition, the School and University Travel Bureau organizes trips and short stays in France for foreign students and professors. Its facilities were used by 17,500 students from 65 different countries in 1961.

Young Congolese announcer at the Radio-Brazzaville station (Congo).

Art class at the Libreville technical high school (Gabon).





Other Forms of Cultural Exchange

In addition to education, cultural appreciation and technical knowledge is being brought more and more into the daily life of the African peoples through the various cultural and information media: newspapers and books, cultural centers, libraries in the large towns and mobile libraries in the rural areas, lectures, art exhibitions, concerts, and especially the motion picture and radio. The radio has been playing a particularly important part in the task of mass education since the installation of ten 25-kilowatt broadcasting stations and three 100-kilowatt stations in Africa. These stations broadcast cultural programs in the vernacular or in French with the assistance of OCORA and the RTF.

Contacts are also being maintained between Africa and France through youth exchanges. In 1960 nearly 1,500 young men and women from the African and Malagasy states were invited, under the aegis of the High Commission for Youth and Sports, to information conferences in France and to stay at French youth centers and with French families. Several hundred young French people have spent all or part of their vacations in Africa under exchange systems organized by various youth movements.

Theatrical tours have also been organized within the framework of the cultural exchanges. These help to acquaint Africans with French theater and literature and French people with African cultures. One of the main centers for this exchange of cultures is the Théâtre des Nations in Paris, where African folk ballets have appeared. In the same way, art exhibitions are responsible for familiarizing the African cultural heritage, and already such paintings as those of the Poto-Poto school in Brazzaville and the sculptures of the Bingerville school in the Ivory Coast are popular with the French public. In addition to films, which have a wide popular appeal, records and tapes from the different countries are frequently played over the French and African radio networks. In the area of sports, the Community Games (Jeux de la Communauté) are held each year in a different capital (Tananarive in April 1960, Abidjan in December 1961). These sports competitions bring together each year nearly 800 athletes from the African and Malagasy states and from France.



The French Contribution to the African Heritage

Since the beginning of the French presence in Africa, such French administrators as Decari, Delafosse, Delavignette, Deschamps and Labouret have devoted themselves to understanding the traditional civilizations of Africa. With the assistance of French ethnographers, geographers, historians, sociologists and musicologists, they have made a collection of the best-known oral traditions, endeavoring to put these traditions into writing in order to preserve them and make them understood.

Among the French scholars who have devoted much of their lives to a study of Africa, mention should be made of:

For Africa south of the Sahara—Georges Balandier, Condamines, Robert Cornevin, Jean Dresch, Jacques Faublée, Leroi Gourhan, Marcel Griaule, B. P. Holas, Maurice Huis, J. P. Lebeuf, M. Leiris, R. Maury, Pierre Mercier, Richard Mollard, Théodore Monod, Charles Monteil, Denise Paulme, Charles Robequain, Jean Rouche, Marcel Soret and the Reverend Father Teilhard de Chardin.

For North Africa and Moslem customs—M. Adam, J. Berque, Robert Capot-Rey, L. Gardet, E. F. Gauthier, Pierre George, Alphonse Gouilly, Charles-André Julien, R. Le Tourneau, G. Marçais, René Maunier, Robert Montagne and M. P. Rondot.

The institutes specializing in the study of human sciences — particularly IFAN in Dakar, the University of Algiers, other centers throughout Africa and in Madagascar, the Musée des Arts Africains et Océaniens and the Musée de l'Homme in Paris, and the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes—have endeavored to discover the origins of the overseas civilizations, literature, music, and traditional dances and arts in order to gain as deep an understanding of them as possible.

African scholars are now coming to the forefront, after becoming aware, through studies published in France over the past 50 years, of both the diversity and the unique character of the African cultural heritage, in a word, of the "African personality."

Among the pioneers of this African cultural renaissance, mention should be made of C. Aguessy, Adolphe Akindede, Dim Delobson, Sheik Anta Diop, Sultan Njoya, Léopold Sédar Senghor, Fily Dabo Sissoko and Bakary Traore.

The African Contribution to the French Cultural Heritage

Not only have modern music, sculpture and painting received new inspiration from overseas, but French literature is also being enriched by many African writers or writers of African origin. Among these are:

In the West Indies—Aimé Césaire, Léon Damas, Pierre Duprey, Edouard Glissant, Gilbert Gratiant, René Maran, Jean Price-Mars, Jacques Roumain and Joseph Zobel.

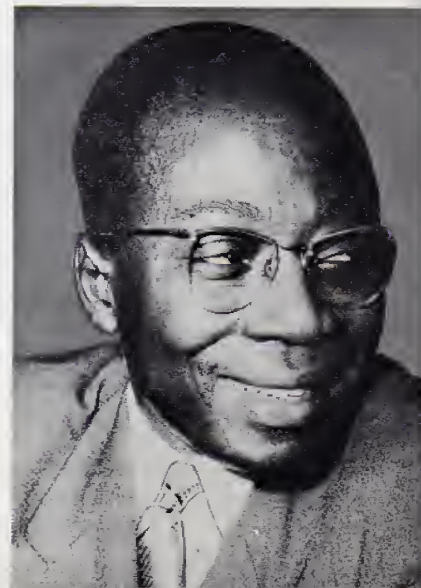
In Africa south of the Sahara and Madagascar—Léopold Sédar Senghor, Senegalese poet and philosopher who initiated the concept of "négritude" and of the "African personality"; Ezza Boto, Bernard Dadié, Mamadou Dia, Bakari Diallo, Birago Diop, David Diop, Socé Diop, Paul Hazoumé, Fodeba Keita, Camara Laye, Thomas Mafolo, F. Owono, Félix Oyono, Maximilien Quenum, Abdjoulaye Sadj, Tchicaya, Moussa Travele, and the Malagasy's Jean-Joseph Rabearivelo, Jacques Rabemananjara and Flavien Ranaivo.

In North Africa, where so many French-speaking poets, short story writers and novelists were born:

- in Algeria: Djamilia Dèbèche, Mohammed Dib, Assia Djebar, Malek Haddad and Kateb Yacine, and the Kabyles Jean Amrouche, Mouloud Feraoun, Mouloud Mammeri and Malek Ouary.
- in Morocco: Driss Chraïbi, Taïeb Diemer, Si Kaddour Ben Ghabrit, Ahmed Sefrioui, the philosopher Mohamed Aziz Lahbabi, and the historian, the Reverend Father Jean Mohamed Abd-el-Jail.
- in Tunisia: Mahmoud Aslan, Aboul Qacem Charbi, Tahar Essafi, Albert Memmi, Mohamed Nomane and Abd-el-Majid Tlatli.

In addition, many French artists and writers have traveled extensively or even lived part of their lives overseas, such as Gauguin, Pierre Loti, Claude Farrère, Louis Bertrand and the Tharaud brothers. Some were born in the overseas countries: Leconte de Lisle and Léon Dièrx in Réunion; the Nobel prize-winning poet Saint-John Perse in Guadeloupe; the novelist and philosopher Albert Camus, who also won a Nobel Prize, Jules Roy and Gabriel Audisio in Algeria. These men drew much of their inspiration and inventiveness from their life and experiences in the overseas countries.

Albert Camus (1913-60), born in Mondovi (Algeria). Won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1957.



► Léopold Sédar Senghor, born in 1906 at Joal (Senegal). President of the Republic of Senegal, poet and political philosopher.

The Future of French Aid to the Developing Countries

Since the historic Brazzaville Conference, which set in motion the process of decolonization in French-speaking Africa, the aid given by France to the economic and social development of the overseas peoples has steadily increased, while at the same time adapting itself to their political development. As this aid to the developing countries is pursued, its objectives and its resources become increasingly diversified, resulting in cooperation not only in the fields of finance, technology, health and agriculture but also in those of culture, science and industry.

By 1956 France was in the front ranks of the nations giving aid to the developing countries in terms of the per capita income of the donor nations. Over the past five years, French aid has increased by 20%, that is at an annual rate of about 4%.

The French policy is above all based on the principle of a reciprocal contribution to the simultaneous development of countries linked together by certain common interests. Its goal is to continue to meet on the bilateral level the special needs created by the historic and cultural ties existing between France and many of the developing countries.

In addition, as a result of the present world trend to universalize the essential needs of man and the ways to meet these needs, a start was made on the first stage of coordinated aid between industrial countries on behalf of the developing countries in order to fill the gap existing between the two groups.

Coordination of this effort toward a community of human interests has been manifested not only on the level of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, but also in the framework of regional organizations with a relatively wide sphere of action. Thus, by very reason of the concerted effort of the industrial countries of the free world grouped within the OECD, the bilateral aid given by its members is acquiring an increasingly multilateral aspect and the coordination of their individual programs is being increasingly oriented in this direction.

The French policy of economic aid and technical cooperation has already contributed to this international trend, as witnessed by France's participation on the multilateral level in the United Nations and Common Market technical assistance and economic aid programs.

France has taken into account the respective merits of bilateral and multilateral aid and has sought to reconcile these two formulas within a more flexible framework, considering them not to be mutually exclusive but, to the contrary, destined to supplement each other.

Consequently it has backed the United Nations Ten-Year Development Program and come out in favor of the idea of organizing an international conference on trade and development, which would deal both with the overall problem of regional economic groups and with the organization of the world market product by product. This should be done in such a way as to guarantee these products the outlets and remunerative prices without which outside aid could not effectively and definitively assure the future of the developing countries.



◀ Jean Amrouche (1902-62),
born in Ighiali (Algeria).
Well-known writer and journalist.

"In expressing myself spontaneously in French, I do not feel that I am betraying the African culture. I am simply giving it an incomparable means for making itself intelligible to the entire world."

Fulbert Youlou
President of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville).



Independence monument in Lomé (Togo).

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